SATURDAY NIGHT

AUGUST 30, 1952 10 CENTS

A THREE-WAY SCIENTIST

by Michael Barkway

WHEN Dr. Edgar William Richard Steacie became President of the National Research Council on April 1 this year, he took over a flourishing organization which has made an immeasurable contribution to Canada's industrial and scientific maturity. The National Research Council is a body corporate financed out of public funds. It is responsible to a Committee of the Privy Council which has met about twice since the beginning of the war. It is efficient, respected, useful, anomalous and illogical.

The organization as bequeathed to Dr. Steacie is very largely the creation of Dr. C. J. Mackenzie (now president of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.), and of the minister under whom Mackenzie worked, C. D. Howe. It is respected in the scientific world. It keeps out of trouble in the political world. Its relations with business and industry and the universities are almost miraculously free of trouble. No other body in Canada could have equalled its long list of research achievements. It disposes this year of a budget of more than $15 million and a staff of 2,100; and it will give away about $2 million in grants and scholarships to universities and researchers.

Dr. "Ned" Steacie now faces for the first time the task that C. J. Mackenzie has performed with unparalleled skill ever since 1939. It is to keep the efficiency and the respect and the usefulness without allowing the anomalies and the illogicality to interfere.

THE TASK appears to require not one Dr. Steacie, but three.

The first is a research scientist, something that Mackenzie was not. But Steacie keeps his lab going in the NRC building on Sussex Street in Ottawa. He publishes results from time to time, and maintains regular correspondence with other scientists working in his field. (The field is, in lay terms, the investigation of rates of chemical change under the application of energy: it includes what is called photochemistry, a study of great importance for the petroleum industry.) This is the work for which Steacie has been trained from youth.

He was born in Montreal on Christmas Day, 1900. He took his B.Sc. from McGill in 1923, M.Sc. in 1924 and Ph.D. in 1926. Until 1939 he taught chemistry at McGill and continued his researches. In 1939 he joined the NRC as Director

CONTINUED ON PAGE 29

HOUSING TRENDS IN CANADA
by Gerald Waring

NEWFOUNDLAND HITS ITS STRIDE
by Gordon Pushie

Letters to the Editor

"O Canada"

I HAVE just been reading the article in your recent issue dealing with "O Canada". I was interested in the news of the contest recently carried on by the *Vancouver Province*.

Unfortunately, this contest evidently has failed to bring up the fact that the present version of this Canadian patriotic song has entirely ignored any reference to God or a deity of any kind—just Canada. I could never accept "O Canada" as our national anthem in its present form. Why is it that many service clubs do not use this song but do sing "The Maple Leaf"? I have been present at several in recent months, and some right here in Toronto. Alexander twice very wisely included "God Save Our Queen" in his anthem. For my part, I will arise and sing lustily "The Maple Leaf" but not "O Canada", and evidently there are many more of a similar mind. Let us have a national anthem that truly includes God —for "they labor in vain" who attempt to build without Him. I am rather surprised that our Roman Catholic friends accept "O Canada" with this very serious omission.

Why not a national contest for a new anthem — if we need another? "God Save Our Queen" is our only national anthem. "O Canada" is not our national anthem and should not be referred to as such.

Toronto, Ont. JOSEPH SMALL

"Maple Leaf"

REFERENCE the interminable arguments about the words of "O Canada", isn't it about time that we dropped the whole thing and went back to the good old "Maple Leaf Forever" which has far more filt and inspiration than the dreary "O Canada"?

Is it not true that Muir, the composer of "The Maple Leaf Forever" lived and died in Canada, whereas Lavallee, who wrote "O Canada" deserted this country for the U.S.?

Kingston, Ont. L. F. GRANT

French Language

A MONTREAL newspaper gave a wrong emphasis to the French Language Congress when it headed a story "French Declared Dead Language in Canada Today". One of the speakers had suggested that but the story omitted much positive criticism that had been given by other speakers and in other discussions.

As a professor of Laval pointed out later, the assessment of Monsieur C. Bruneau of the Sorbonne was of greater importance. Bruneau explained (1) that the French language had not grown old; (2) that the French spoken by the average Canadian can and must be somewhat different from that spoken by the average Frenchman; (3) that Paris no longer possesses the monopoly of the French language and that there is a French language in Canada which is healthy and well adapted to the economical and social needs of North America.

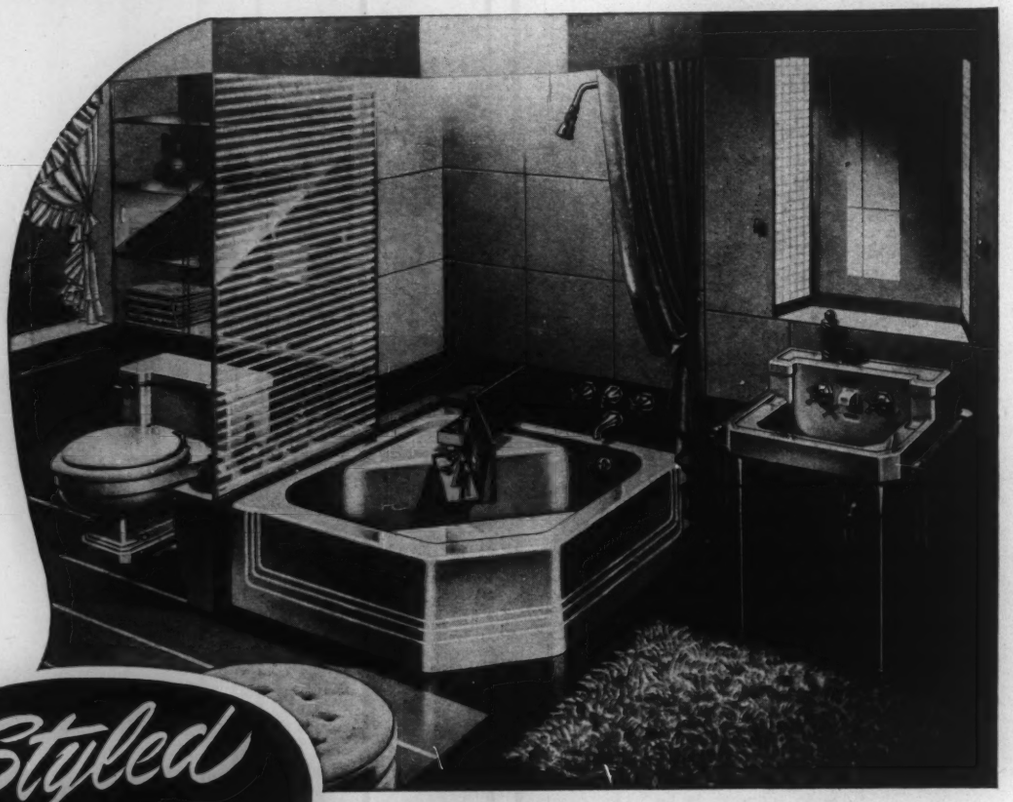
Montreal, Que. P. G. HEBERT

Exchange of Students

IN A RECENT issue under the caption "Fifth Come—Fifty Go" you rather leave the impression that Mr. Garfield Weston is the first to "launch an exchange of students between Great Britain and Canada." Permit me to point out that this idea of the necessity of promoting understanding between countries was first developed in a practical way by the Overseas Education League of Canada in the days between the two world wars.

During that time several groups of university undergraduates and secondary school students, young men and young women, visited Great Britain under our auspices and similar groups from universities and schools in Britain visited Canada. The British students were taken across Canada from Montreal to Victoria and frequently were given hospitality in private homes in various centres. Our founder, Major F. J. Ney, MC, LL.D., was, and still is, firmly convinced of the value of these exchanges in promoting good will among men . . . We took 325 young people from the secondary schools of Canada to the Coronation of King George VI in 1937, followed by a good holiday in Britain and the cost to each from Montreal and return there was $215.

Winnipeg, Man. R. FLETCHER



Styled TO STIR YOUR PRIDE

An Ultra Modern Bathroom Standard-Dominion Equipped

You'll be justly proud of your new Standard-Dominion equipped bathroom . . . *for nothing could be finer!* A careful study of the modern setting illustrated above will convince you.

Here you see the new, stylish Companion Lavatory and the Master One-Piece Closet both in genuine vitreous china and the Neo-Angle . . . most modern of cast iron enameled baths. All are available in white and three striking colours; Corallin, Ming Green and Clair de Lune Blue. For powder rooms, the Companion Lavatory and Master One-Piece Closet can also be supplied in T'ang Red.

Plan now to modernize your bathroom with Standard-Dominion fixtures and fittings . . . your wisest choice for style, convenience and durability.

FREE HOME BOOK

Pictures a wide choice of kitchen sinks, bathroom fixtures, and heating equipment of all types available through heating and plumbing retailers who sell, service and install. Get these money-saving facts—just mail this coupon.

Standard Sanitary & Dominion Radiator Limited
Box 39, Station D
TORONTO, Canada

Please send me your free HOME BOOK.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....
Province.....
26

I am interested in:
Building.....
Modernizing.....
Heating: Radiator.....
Warm Air.....
Plumbing: Bathroom.....
Kitchen.....

Standard-Dominion Products

STANDARD SANITARY & DOMINION RADIATOR LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

SERVING HOME AND INDUSTRY
Standard-Dominion PLUMBING AND HEATING

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 67 No. 47 Whole No. 3095

CANADA

A Three-Way Scientist ..... Michael Barkway 1
What Meat Embargo Costs Us ..... Victor J. Mackie 4
Objective Side of Worship ..... B. K. Sandwell 7
Housing Trends in Canada ..... Gerald Waring 9
Librarians: The Forgotten Profession ..... R. A. Farquharson 11
The Battle for Transport Control ..... Arthur Hailey 14
Price of Defence: Constant Experiment ..... Len Marquis 15
BC's Floating General Store ..... Robert Francis 23

INTERNATIONAL

The Germans—After the Occupation ..... W. Friedmann 10
Iran—Hard to Help ..... Willson Woodside 16

EDITORIALS

Enemy Front Split on Korea Truce?; Meaningless Slogan; Trade and Cheap Labor; Flying Saucer Touch-up; Farm Proving Ground; BC's Hospital Insurance; School Question in North; Calgary Home-Show 5

BUSINESS

Newfoundland Hits Its Stride ..... Gordon F. Pushie 12
No Slump After Arms Build-Up ..... Michael Young 19
Inflation & U.S. Elections ..... R. L. Hoadley 20
Bank: Reservoir and Pump ..... L. G. Gillett 22

WOMEN

Fashion: First for Fall . . . the Suit ..... Bernice Coffey 31
Quebec's Own Style ..... Zoë Bieler 32
Beauty: The Unwanted Inches ..... Isabel Morgan 34
Food: a Bird on the Table ..... Marjorie Thompson Flint 35

ART

UBC's Versatile Cliff Robinson ..... Eloise Street 30
Lefort of Sherbrooke Street ..... Paul Duval 37

FILMS

"The Greatest Show on Earth; "Untamed Frontier"; "Island of Desire"; "Has Anybody Seen My Gal?" ..... Melwyn Breen 27

TRAVEL

Switzerland: Tips for Travel ..... Henri Roy 13

BOOK REVIEWS

"The Flight of the Arctic Tern" (The Helmericks) ..... D. M. LeBourdais 24
"Monsoon Seas" (Alan Villiers) ..... William Sclater 24
"All Roads Lead to People" (Henry Baerlein) ..... Carlton McNaught 25
"Love Conquers Nothing" (Emily Hahn) ..... Franklin Davey McDowell 25
Writers & Writing 26

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Crosswords 35

COVER PHOTO of Dr. E. W. R. Steacie, President of the National Research Council, by Capital Press Service.

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

A CRISIS in our reading culture is brought to attention by C. J. EUSTACE, Toronto publisher. TV, pocket books and teaching methods have all helped bring about a decline in reading habits and tastes, he states . . . Architect and writer JOHN CAULFIELD SMITH writes about the modern trend in church architecture . . . MICHAEL BARKWAY, in his second article on the National Research Council, reveals anomalies that have cropped up in its operation . . . The Hutterites, handicapped in expanding their holdings in Alberta, have begun to overflow east into Saskatchewan, says GEORGE YACKULIC of the *Lethbridge Herald* . . . W. Friedmann tells of the increasing contrast between free West Berlin and Communist East Berlin . . . MICHAEL YOUNG asks the question: who will put up the risk capital for Canada's development program in future?

EDITOR EMERITUS B. K. Sandwell
EDITOR R. A. Farquharson
MANAGING EDITOR John Yocom
ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Michael Barkway (Ottawa), Willson Woodside (Foreign)
ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR Herbert McManus
WOMEN'S EDITOR Bernice Coffey
ASSISTANT EDITORS
Melwyn Breen, Margaret Ness, Hal Tracey, Michael Young
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Peter Donovan (London), Paul Duval, Marjorie Thompson Flint, R. L. Hoadley (New York), Mary Lowrey Ross
Hazel Watson (Editorial Secretary), Marjorie Budd (Editorial Assistant)
Norman McHardy . . . Director of Advertising
Lloyd M. Hodgkinson . . . Advertising Sales Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
Birks Building, Montreal, Canada
Editorial and Advertising Offices
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
M. R. Sutton, President; George Collington, Vice-President and General Manager; E. E. Milling, Vice-President; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-treasurer.
John F. Foy ..... Director of Circulation
E. M. Pritchard ..... Director of Production
VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 48, 6399 Wilshire Blvd.; LONDON, England, 16 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.1.

WE PREFER 'WHITE HORSE'!

DON'T JUST SAY 'SCOTCH'— ASK FOR . . .

Estab. 1742
WHITE HORSE
SCOTCH WHISKY

Available in various sizes

W-319

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPN. LIMITED
Established 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK LONDON, ENG. WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER VICTORIA
LONDON KITCHENER BRANTFORD HAMILTON OTTAWA QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN
50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

WOODBINE

TORONTO

RACING
Sept. 5–Sept. 20

ADMISSION
Grandstand $1.15
Eastern Enclosure 50
(TAX INCLUDED)

FIRST RACE AT 2:00 P.M.

Public Parking at East End
of Grounds off Queen Street

WOODBINE
Queen St. East at Kingston Rd.

OTTAWA VIEW

What Meat Embargo Costs Us

by Victor J. Mackie

WORD has been passed quietly to the Agriculture Department at Ottawa from Washington that there is very little likelihood the United States embargo, imposed against Canadian meat and cattle because of the foot and mouth outbreak, will be lifted before March of next year. In fact the thinking in official American circles is that the embargo will not come off until May of 1953 at the earliest.

But despite this behind-the-scenes advice from American agriculture authorities, the Canadian Government seems to be burying its head in the sand and continuing to hope that the embargo may be lifted before the year's end. It may be that the Government is deliberately adopting this "hear nothing, see nothing, say nothing" attitude regarding the American embargo so that Canadian stockmen will not be dissuaded from holding back their cattle from the market this fall.

Certainly the Canadian Government is committed to the policy of encouraging farmers to retain their cattle on their farms. Agriculture officials are convinced that if the farmers don't panic and start dumping their cattle on the market, with good pasture conditions and ample feed supplies, in most parts of the country, they are in a position to control the marketing situation effectively until the U.S. decides to remove its embargo. It is of course entirely up to the U.S. administration to decide when the embargo is to be abolished. Meantime, if farmers in this country began unloading their cattle onto the market in large numbers, chaos could develop in the Canadian cattle industry.

Last month rumors began to circulate among livestock producers that the Government would not be continuing its floor price for cattle beyond the expiry date of September 1. The floor price had been established earlier this year to operate until that date in anticipation that the embargo would be lifted by the fall. As the unfounded rumors spread that the floor price would soon end farmers began throwing their cattle on the market in such large numbers that it threatened to ruin the price structure built up by the Government floor. The Minister, who was in western Canada in mid-July visiting the foot and mouth disease area, his farm, and as usual addressing agriculture meetings, sought to stem the flow of cattle. He appealed to farmers to hold back as much as possible of their cattle and promised that the floor price would be continued past Sept. 1.

He was as good as his word. Upon returning to Ottawa he took the problem before the Cabinet. And after a considerable discussion he was able to announce officially that the Government's floor price of 25 cents a pound on cattle would be continued through September. He added that despite the rumors to the contrary, a support price for cattle would continue for the duration of the U.S. embargo against Canadian cattle. It was apparent that while the Cabinet had agreed to go along with the minister and guarantee a floor price so long as the embargo existed there had been no agreement, at this time, on how much the floor price should be after the end of September. Mr. Gardiner said that if any change was made in the floor price to apply after September, an announcement would be made before the end of that month.

The Canadian Government therefore is now committed to pay a floor price for cattle for the next six months at least—which according to authoritative American sources will be the minimum duration of the embargo. The cost to the Canadian taxpayer will be tremendous. It is estimated that Canada has lost at this writing in the neighborhood of $20 million. Before the U.S. ban is finally removed that loss may reach as high as nine figures. But those are only "guesstimates," as officials in Ottawa point out that no one knows how receptive the American market would have been to Canadian cattle if the barriers had never been erected. It may be that Canadian shipments of livestock and meat to the U.S. markets would have been as large in 1952 as they were in 1951. Then again they may have slumped. Indications pointed to a slump early this year before the foot and mouth disease broke out and the embargo was slapped on.

LIVESTOCK exports to the U.S. were running around $150 million a year. That lucrative market vanished with the imposition of the embargo. Had the disease never occurred the year 1952 may have seen Canadian farmers sell at least $100 million worth of livestock and meat across the border. However, this has not all been lost for the farmer. With the assurances from the Federal Government that its floor price is to remain operative for the duration of the embargo, farmers are encouraged to hold back as much as possible of the cattle which under ordinary circumstances would be moving onto the markets. Next spring when the U.S. embargo is removed these cattle will be available for sale.

Of course, it may be that the markets will not be able to absorb the surplus available, but the Government will meet the situation if and when it develops. Meanwhile, cattle which ordinarily by this time or a little later

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

VICTOR J. MACKIE *is a staff member of the Ottawa Bureau of* Winnipeg Free Press *and associated Sifton papers.*

EDITORIALS

Enemy Front Split on Korea Truce?

WE DON'T WANT to delude ourselves as to the enemy's difficulties or divisions, but a couple of double-negatives uttered in Pyongyang the other day seem to have caused quite a stir in the dovecotes of what the Kremlin likes to call the "peace camp of the people's democracies." One Kim Il Sung, by the grace of Moscow Premier of North Korea, told a popular assembly commemorating "Liberation Day" (for the liberation of Korea from Japanese rule, August 15, 1945) that "North Korea does not consider it dishonorable to conclude an armistice in the Korean War, after fighting 19 powers for three years." For his part he was willing to sign an agreement by which it would be clear to the world "that the Americans are not the winners and the Koreans the losers in this war."

This would have remained just another meaningless mouthing had not Peking Radio and the official paper, *People's Daily*, come right back with a statement that the Chinese Government is convinced that China and North Korea had built up sufficient strength to gain a final victory. After great boasts of Chinese strength and achievements and some praise for the North Koreans, the statement called for the exertion of "every effort for victory."

It would be too much to assume that Chou En-lai, the premier of Communist China, thereupon took off with a large delegation to lay the situation before the Soviet leaders. More plausible is that Kim, knowing that new Sino-Soviet talks with an important bearing on the Korean War were about to start, let it be known that North Korea had some views on the war, too. For this he seems to have received a rap on the knuckles from Peking, in the reminder that the struggle "had the sympathy" of Big Brother.

Meaningless Slogan

WE HOPED we had heard the last of that ancient Socialist slogan about Conscription of Men and Conscription of Wealth, but no, here it crops up again at the CCF national convention. It is the most meaningless slogan of an age which excels all past ages in the manufacture of meaningless slogans. Nobody who uses it has any idea what conscription of wealth means, and nobody has any idea what relation there is between the two conscriptions that they should be regarded as things that ought to go together. Some of those who use it do so as if wealth meant wealthy persons, and talk as if wealthy persons were not conscripted as poor persons are. That of course is totally untrue; no modern conscription system makes any distinction on grounds of property.

Whatever conscription of wealth may mean, and it means a different thing to almost every Socialist who uses the words, it must mean something which would make a considerable change in the economic structure of our society, and the consequences of that change are bound to be substantial, whether they are desirable or undesirable. If the consequences are desirable, then the conscription of wealth ought to be brought about immediately; there is no need to wait until we are compelled to have conscription of men, which nobody regards as desirable in itself. If they are undesirable, why do we have to suffer them merely because circumstances oblige us to have conscription of men?

The truth probably is that the Socialists who use this language really want an excuse for seizing all property, or at least all large property or all property used in the employment (which they call exploitation) of labor, and cannot think of a better one than drawing an entirely false parallel between the seizure of property and the compulsive induction of men of a certain age into the armed forces. This is a chicken-hearted Socialism which must make the Communists laugh. They at least are not ashamed to effect the confiscation of wealth, and the liquidation of wealthy persons, as things desirable in themselves, as steps towards the establishment of that heaven on earth which is their substitute for all hope of a heaven hereafter.

No Quick Cure

Cheap Labor Problem

LABOR in Japan is unquestionably cheap. So it is in China, in India, in all the densely crowded countries of the Orient. It is not cheap because of lack of trade unions, or because of the tyranny of capitalists; it is cheap because there is too much of it in relation to the supply of natural resources on which it has to subsist.

If Japan were allowed to export its manufactured goods to under-populated countries, its labor would gradually become somewhat more expensive, for it would no longer have to subsist on the natural resources of Japan alone; it could exchange these manufactured goods for the foodstuffs of which Canada has a substantial surplus. But it is prevented from doing so by the theory, universally accepted in dear-labor countries, that the products of cheap labor must not be admitted.

Japan is now applying for admission to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which if granted would prevent the other member countries from discriminating against Japan merely on the ground of her cheap labor. Governments are so adept at discovering means of evading the requirements of these agreements when they become awkward that we do not recommend the Japanese to pin too much faith on GATT even if they manage to get into it. But at least they will have established a moral claim which it will take some ingenuity to resist.

Flying Saucer Touch-Up

WE HAVE now seen, in different Canadian and United States newspapers, at least seven different versions of the photograph of flying saucers taken by Shell Alpert in Salem, Mass., on July 16. They are alike only to the extent that they all have two motor cars in the lower right-hand corner, a factory in the lower left-hand corner, and certain light areas in the sky in the upper right-hand corner. The light areas are supposed to be the saucers. In the first versions that we saw, they were five sharply defined oval areas, very strongly lighted and standing out against a dark sky. As time went on they got fuzzier and fuzzier, and the last photograph we have seen represents them as a single luminous mass from which only the bottom two ovals are at all detachable, and even they blend into one another and into the light area above them in a large part of their boundaries. All of

these very varying pictures purport to be a single picture distributed by "AP Wirephoto".

Since nobody would be likely to manipulate such a picture in the direction of making it less sharp and more obscure than it actually was, we assume that any manipulation that was done was in the direction of making it more sharp and less obscure. In that case the manipulation must in several of these pictures have been fairly extensive. We mention this only in order that our readers may not jump to the conclusion that a group of flying saucers must necessarily look exactly like every photograph of it they may see in the papers.

Farm Proving Ground

CANADA'S great development boom has eliminated much of the awe with which we have been accustomed to regard the productive power of our U.S. neighbors. Nevertheless, most of us retain some doubts about the ability of heavy Canadian manufacturing to rise to international importance in the face of the head start U.S. heavy manufacturing has. In fact, it is argued that, in many cases, Canadian heavy manufacturing would have difficulty reaching even national importance without the help of a protective tariff.

The Massey-Harris Company is an encouraging example of what Canadian industry can do without such continuing artificial help. Massey-Harris not only enjoys an enviable position in the Canadian market, which it occupies without tariff protection, it is also one of the big quartet in the U.S. market, and does a good business in Europe besides.

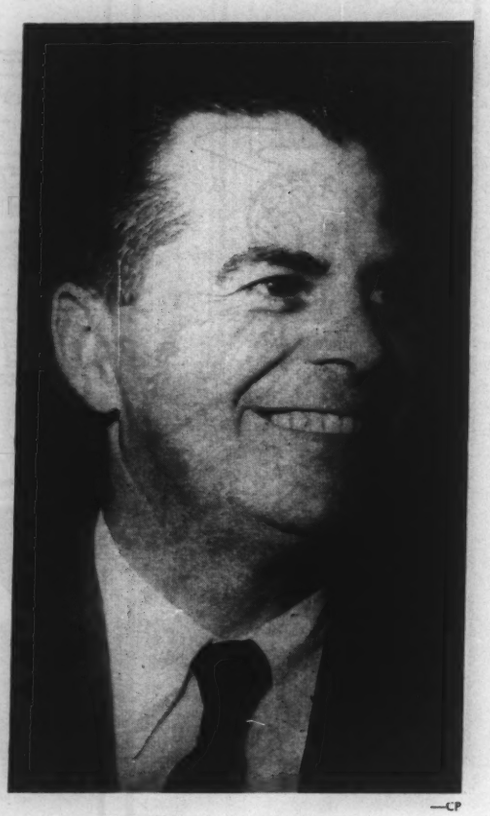
This month, at its farm just outside of Toronto, the company opened a proving ground—something new for the farm machine makers. This is where new ideas are explored and new implements tested for their ability to take everything from sharp bumps to steep hillsides. One striking indication of the company's far-flung operations is the fact that dust is imported all the way from Arizona for abrasion tests. Arizona is one of the markets for the machines and apparently its dust is really something.

BC's Hospital Insurance

PREMIER W. A. C. BENNETT of British Columbia's recently elected Social Credit Government has been a busy man since forming his Cabinet early this month. Immediately after taking over he announced that all orders-in-council passed by the Government would be open to public view, and that an "open and above the table" policy in Government purchasing would be followed. It seems that the former government had often placed some orders-in-council, particularly those concerning financial matters and staff salaries, on a "confidential list." Greatest national interest in Mr. Bennett's new broom, however, centers in how it is sweeping the province's hospital insurance set-up.

Nearly everybody in BC approved of the $3 cut in hospital insurance premiums, although the new $1-a-day co-insurance plan did not meet with such general satisfaction. Under the former plan, the co-insurance charge was limited to a $35 maximum for any one year, collected only once from each family in a year. The $1-a-day co-insurance charge now instituted will put a burden on families that have a lot of illness during the year, whose members are in hospital for lengthy periods. But for the majority of patients who come in for a short stay only, the change will be beneficial.

The eight-man inquiry board, a team of Liberals, Conservatives and CCF-ers, worked for 18 months in reviewing the entire hospital insurance scheme. Their recommendations included a $1,035,000 saving in administrative costs that could be effected by cutting down staff by about 400 employees. Premier Bennett and his Cabinet had this report before them for consideration when they acted to change the insurance plan, and it is presumed that they gave it careful study. It was, from all reports,



—CP

PREMIER W. A. C. BENNETT

a thoroughly non-partisan finding, based largely on an efficiency survey by a firm of consultants in business methods.

A major difficulty for the Bennett Government is that the report of the inquiry board is aimed at making the hospital insurance plan more compulsory, while the Government is pledged to make it non-compulsory. The Government cannot ignore the report. It remains to be seen whether a compromise will prove satisfactory.

School Question in North

THE economic progress of the Northwest Territories brings its own problems along with it, and one of them is the character of the schools of the Territories. The Separate School system is established there by Section 12 of the Northwest Territories Act of the Canadian Parliament, which requires the Council to provide that the minority of the ratepayers in any school district or division thereof may establish Protestant or Roman Catholic Separate Schools when they so desire. The Act does not define "ratepayers," and the Yellowknife Public School District has just secured from the Council a new ordinance declaring that ownership and not occupancy of the taxed property shall determine the school to which the rates shall be paid.

In the ordinance as originally drafted, it was provided that the ratepayer should be individually free to support whichever school he desired, but the Federal Department of Justice is reported to have given an opinion that, on the strength of a parallel Saskatchewan case, the Territories Council had not the power to allow this choice, and that "if a Roman Catholic minority establishes a Roman Catholic Separate School then all Roman Catholic ratepayers must pay their school taxes" to that school. The ordinance was amended accordingly.

The question of the language of instruction also came up in the Council. A Roman Catholic member of the Council argued for leaving this to be dealt with by the regulations to be made by the Commissioner of the Territories. This was first adopted with three members voting for, two against and two not voting. It was, however, raised again on third reading, and the language clause of the old ordinance, requiring all instruction to be in English except that "a primary course" may be given in French, was restored, with the addition of a clause permitting a primary course to be given in Eskimo also. Four members supported this and one opposed it, two members were absent, and one did not vote.

The same final division prevailed on another clause retaining the old provision that religious instruction (in both Protestant and Catholic schools) should not be given until half-an-hour before closing and that no child need remain if his parents did not desire it. The Yellowknife Public School Board made a vigorous effort to prevent the setting up of a Separate School in its area, but in view of the terms of the Territories Act it can hardly have hoped to succeed. It is clear now that the NWT, with its 25,000 population, is laying the foundations of what will some day be a great province of Canada, and is doing so by refusing to leave the more important of its problems to be settled by the officials appointed by Ottawa. This is the Canadian pattern and the Canadian way of life.

Calgary Home-Show

ELSEWHERE in this issue there is an article on regional Canadian taste in housing. The writer describes how certain sections of our population prefer certain types of accommodation. Though these regional preferences have existed since the very early days of house-building in Canada—indeed, reflect the peculiar climatic and racial conditions of each section—it is since the war that general interest in homes and home-styles has been accelerated to a pace that far exceeds our previous history.

With some 100,000 new units every year, it is perfectly natural that a demonstration of building methods and products and a display of relative house values should attract wide-spread attention. Such a demonstration and display was this week presented in Calgary by the National House Builders Association. In a new sub-division of the city, twenty-six new, individually designed and completely finished homes have been erected—each by a different builder—and are for sale at prices ranging from $10,500 to $24,000. To show the house in the most authentic way possible, roads, gutters, sidewalks and curbing have all been completed, and the sub-division is both an exhibition ground for the biggest home-show since the New York World's Fair of 1939-40, and a complete ready-for-occupancy section of the city.

Builders from all parts of Canada attended the opening on Aug. 25, among them Mr. W. H. Grisenthwaite of Hamilton, Ont., the president of the National House Builders Association. But for the 100,000 home-owners and potential buyers, the show was not only a display of values and techniques but a revelation of what Canada, its builders and its community planners have learned during the housing boom. It marks a milestone in the march of this country towards the marriage of taste and practicality that is a necessary part of an intelligently planned future.

MINISTER'S HANDBOOK

Objective Side of Worship

by B. K. Sandwell

THE GREAT CHANGE that has taken place in the last 30 years in the attitudes and ideas (though not in the basic faith) of the Evangelical Churches in Canada is strongly shown in the latest document of the United Church of Canada, entitled "The Minister's Handbook" and edited by Dr. R. C. Chalmers, Professor of Systematic Theology at St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon (Ryerson, cloth $2.50, paper $2). Perhaps the most notable characteristic of the book, as compared with religious documents of past generations, is the small part that systematic theology plays in it. There is practically no dogma mentioned in it except that of the Incarnation. The unique position of the Minister is qualified by a reference to "the priesthood of all believers". There is also a definition of the Church—"catholic and universal in the sense that it includes all the faithful disciples of Christ in every age and place, in this world and the next" and that its catholicity "is not limited to any one form of institution." It is abundantly clear that dogma, at any rate of the Athanasian Creed variety, has ceased to be a matter of interest to the United Church.

Meanwhile, the character of the act of collective worship has become a very major interest. The Church, we are told, witnesses to Christ by Word, Worship and Work. "It possesses the Word of God for mankind" and must teach and preach that Word; but essentially its message is "the Lord Jesus Christ Himself, the living Word." Attempts to contain that Word in formularies are clearly regarded as pretty futile. But the witness by Worship is attracting a great deal of attention. Nor is this surprising, because it has long been evident that corporate worship, which makes demands on time and energy for which it has many competitors, is losing ground among Protestant denominations. Too large a percentage of Protestants have long ignored the dictum of John Wesley, that "Christianity is essentially a social religion, and to turn it into a solitary religion is indeed to destroy it."

THE REV. G. Campbell Wadsworth in the chapter on "The Public Worship of God" says that it is undoubtedly the case "that the modern man has certain difficulties in worship, which are peculiar both to himself and his environment." The "terrific impact" of nineteenth-century science on the body of traditional faith "created a situation . . . from which Reformed Christianity is only now beginning to recover." Some of these difficulties arise from the dual nature of worship, its objective and subjective character—that in it which is directed Godward and that which is directed to the religious needs of this world. The dictum of a noted British Methodist divine, Dr. J. E. Rattenbury, that "somehow or other modern Protestantism must restore, without losing subjective values, objectivity to its worship" is strongly approved by several of the authors of this volume, for "excessive subjectivity or concern with human needs alone may end in the dissolving of all religion. Worship, therefore, must not be allowed to degenerate into a self-centred, devotional exercise and a little more."

The word "ritual" has unfortunately been allowed to come in some disrepute in the minds of some ultra-Protestants from its controversial use in the dispute in the Church of England between objectivists and subjectivists. But the objective side of worship cannot be attained without ritual, and the growing realization of this fact is much in evidence throughout this book. The authors recommend a more frequent use of Holy Communion, they urge ministers "to set all our Sunday services and Communion celebrations in the shining framework of the Christian Year", and to lead their people "in the direction of those patterns of corporate devotion which the experience of the centuries has proved most fruitful and most worthy in the soul's approach to God." There has been "confusion and disintegration" in worship on this side of the Atlantic due to "pioneering conditions and the periodic outbreak of certain types of revivalism," and a return to the traditional is strongly indicated. It is interesting to find the Rev. Harold Young advocating the following of "one of our traditions in the United Church" (though it is not, I fancy, the commonest one), that of receiving the elements of the Communion from the minister while kneeling at the rail.

THE CHURCH gives its witness also by Work. The chapter by Dr. J. R. Mutchmor on "The Church and Social Action" is a brilliant analysis of the task of the minister in a modern democracy. And the book ends with a most significant chapter on "The One Fellowship" by the Rev. W. C. Lockhart, which deals with that great but perhaps unfortunately named effort, the Ecumenical Movement. The name arises from the Councils of the early Church, which described themselves by an adjective based on a Greek word meaning "the inhabited world", and thus declared that they represented the whole inhabited world of Christendom. In Canada the United Church has been in the forefront of all important trends toward ecu-

An Assured Market—

Columbia Cellulose Company, Limited

The General Mortgage Bonds of Columbia Cellulose Company, Limited, available to yield 5%, are backed by a strong industrial concern with a new, modern plant and an assured market for its production.

We offer as principals—

Columbia Cellulose Company, Limited

5% General Mortgage Bonds

Due July 2nd, 1968

Denominations: $1,000 and $500

Price: 100 and interest

The Company's new Prince Rupert plant commenced operations last year with a capacity of 200 tons of high quality wood pulp per day. Long term contracts provide for the sale of this output to Celanese Corporation of America.

Orders for Columbia Cellulose Company, Limited 5% Bonds, a legal investment for insurance companies in Canada, may be placed with any of our offices.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Halifax
Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont.
Kitchener Regina Edmonton Calgary
London, Eng. Victoria Chicago New York

THE SCOTCH WITH A HISTORY!

Old Smuggler
SCOTCH WHISKY

So precious you'll never waste a drop

JAS. & GEO. STODART, LTD.
DISTILLERS
FORRES, DUMBARTON AND GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
ESTABLISHED 1835

IMPORTED FROM SCOTLAND

menicity often initiating those trends.

For those to whom this movement makes a strong appeal another interesting book is "Vision and Action" by L. A. Zander (Longmans Green, $3.75), a remarkable work by a member of the Russian Orthodox Church. In it the Holy Spirit, which in the United Church volume appears if at all only as a sort of poetical figure of speech, becomes the mystic centre of the whole structure of thought. The author believes that "provincialism and confessional isolation are everywhere being overcome from within."

What Meat Embargo Costs Us

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

would have been exported and converted into cash in the farmers' pockets, still remain on their farms as cattle on the hoof.

To date the Canadian farmers have suffered very little actual financial loss as a result of the embargo. True the federal treasury — the Canadian taxpayer—has borne the brunt of the losses, and will continue to do so as long as the embargo remains in effect. The Federal Government has explored possible outlets for meat surpluses that are accumulating in Canada. The four-way meat deal to permit the shipment of Canadian meat to the United Kingdom, in place of New Zealand meat, which in turn has gone to the United States in place of the embargoed Canadian meat, is one such outlet that has been developed. However, New Zealand frozen beef is not as attractive to Americans as Canadian or American beef. Canada consequently is losing money on this deal, the losses running to around $15 million.

THE Canadian Government also acted promptly to ease the pork surplus accumulating in this country. That surplus was caused to some extent by the imposition of the U.S. embargo. The Federal Government bought up the surplus pork and had it canned at a total cost of about 61 cents a pound or approximately 46 cents for a 12-ounce tin. At first it was the Government's intention to place the canned pork in storage but in a surprise decision the Government offered it for sale at about 30 cents a pound wholesale. Net loss to the Government, or the taxpayers, will be around $8 million. However, the taxpayer can get a little back on his looses by buying the cheap canned pork in the grocery stores for prices around 35 cents a tin. It formerly sold at about 52 cents a tin.

Of course, the amount involved in establishing and operating the floor prices is an unknown quantity at this stage. The total cost to the taxpayer for this item alone will not be known until the Federal Government closes its books after the embargo has been lifted.

During August the Canadian farmer was experiencing no loss in selling his cattle in the eastern or western Canadian markets, compared with what he would have been receiving in Chicago had no U.S. embargo existed. In mid-August, for example, choice or top quality beef was bringing wholesale prices at Chicago of from 49½ cents to 51 cents a pound. Good beef was bringing from 48 to 48½ cents a pound. In Canada at Winnipeg our Canadian Red Brand beef, which compared with the American good or top grade beef, was selling at from 47 to 48 cents a pound. Had there been no U.S. embargo and Canadian producers shipped their Red Brand beef to the U.S., they would first have to pay about three cents duty and roughly one cent per pound freight charges. In addition there would be about a four per cent discount on the American money because of the exchange rate prevailing. The Canadian Red Brand beef might bring on the Chicago market about 49 cents a pound less the amount in duty, freight and exchange amounting to approximately six cents a pound. The Canadian farmer would realize about 43 cents a pound which was less than he would get in Winnipeg or Toronto.

Thus it would appear that the Federal Government's support price was working this summer as it was designed to work; that is, it was preventing Canadian livestock producers from suffering large losses due to the American embargo. There has been inconvenience due to the fact that he has been asked to retain as much cattle as possible on his farm. The Government wants the livestock producers to hold back their fall runs until the embargo comes off. That will be next year.

The American authorities have good reasons for delaying the removal of the embargo. With the declaration by Canada that this country is free of foot and mouth disease it becomes the responsibility of the chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. B. T. Sims, to decide when it is safe, from the U.S. point of view, to remove the embargo. He makes the recommendation to the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, who then announces the date on which the embargo is to be lifted. Under the American regulations it would be possible for the U.S. Government to abolish the embargo 60 days after Canada has formally declared itself free of the disease. But no one, either in Washington or Ottawa, expects the American Government will make such a move.

American authorities believe that a year should elapse so that meat which may have left the infection area and went into cold storage, may have been consumed.

(MICHAEL BARKWAY *is on vacation.*)

Facts of the Nolan Case

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

IN IMPORTANT matters like the Nolan case, men like the editors of the *Winnipeg Free Press* and SATURDAY NIGHT, who have good minds, are under a special obligation to get their facts correctly. Otherwise, the closeness of their reasoning applied to their wrong facts may bring them logically to quite wrong conclusions.

Your editorial in your issue of August 16 is a case in point.

It seems to me that you are entirely correct when you say:

"The Privy Council held that the NETP Act must be construed by itself, with which we agree. It also held that it did confer the power of expropriation. That is in our opinion the nub of the whole question."

But I cannot agree with you when you go on to say:

"But the order-in-council for the decontrol of barley was not an order deemed necessary or advisable 'by reason of the continued existence of the national emergency.' It was exactly the opposite; it was an order deemed necessary and advisable because of the disappearance of the national emergency, for the purpose of getting out of the system of controls and regulations which the emergency had made necessary. That, we believe, was the dominating consideration in the minds of the Canadian judges who decided against the Government."

THIS, it seems to me, is in effect, if not actually a mis-statement of facts.

For it is not a fact that all of the Canadian courts held that there was no postwar emergency. The Act and the barley order-in-council passed thereunder were both completely dependent for their validity upon the fact that there was a national emergency in existence at that time which it was the purpose of the order-in-council to deal with. The facts are that when the Nolan case was before all the Manitoba Courts, Mr. Nolan's counsel contended that there was no such postwar emergency, and for that reason the Act itself and the orders passed thereunder were all invalid.

However, after the Manitoba hearing of the Nolan case but before it was heard in the Supreme Court of Canada, the latter court had considered the validity of the rental regulations which were also dependent for their validity upon the existence of a continuing post-war national emergency. The Supreme Court upheld the rental regulations upon the ground that there was such an emergency. In the face of this decision, counsel for Mr. Nolan, when the Nolan case came before the Supreme Court, abandoned the contention that there was no national emergency at the time of the Nolan order-in-council. Mr. Justice Kerwin expressly so states in his judgment.

It was not even suggested in the Supreme Court that there was no national emergency. Indeed it is clearly implicit in the decision that there was such an emergency at the time the order in question in the Nolan case was made; for the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada had to do solely with the interpretation which was to be placed upon the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act and not upon its constitutional validity, which was not questioned at all. It is completely incorrect therefore to suggest that all of the Canadian courts found that no such national emergency existed.

The nature of this emergency has been admirably stated by the Privy Council when in the course of commenting upon the judgment of the Chief Justice in the Manitoba Court of Appeal to the effect that: "In no portion of the Act was there any power given to extend controls," they went on to say:

"This imposes a construction that flies in the face of the words of the Act. It was not merely an Act to empower the Governor to continue measures already taken or to undo things already done. It was an Act that recognized that the emergency engendered by the war had brought about a situation in which new purposes might have to be served by new lines of executive action. There were the new problems of the post-war occupation of enemy territory, of the readjustment of men and of industry and commerce to peace-time needs, of securing economic stability in the fluctuating disorders of a post-war world, of restoring and distributing essential supplies in countries overseas that had been left in grave distress by the events of war."

Perhaps one of the reasons why this emergency seems to yourself and others not to have been an emergency is that it has been very well handled by the people and the Government of Canada.

STUART S. GARSON,
Minister of Justice and
Ottawa. Attorney General of Canada.

Meisterschaft
COLLEGE
"Shortest and Surest Method"
MATRICULATION
Complete matriculation in one year — No extra curricular activities — Individual instruction—Small study groups—Combined matriculation and Secretarial courses.
Applicants now being considered for Fall Term.
TELEPHONE MIDWAY 2073
84 WOODLAWN AVENUE WEST TORONTO, CANADA

TASTE OF A NATION

Housing Trends in Canada

by Gerald Waring

ONTARIO homeowners show a marked preference for single-unit dwellings in contrast to the French Canadian who prefers a duplex, according to the CMHC.

THE WAY we house ourselves, we Quebeckers or Montrealers or Hamiltonians or Calgarians are as individualistic as the cities in which we live. The one largely adds up to the other.

Take Calgary. In the last four years they built 8,000 new homes in Calgary. By actual count, three of them have second storeys.

Yet a couple of thousand miles east, in French Canada, you could scarcely sell at any price those bungalows for which Calgary folks scrimp and save.

In *La Province de Québec* they have an entirely different conception of the optimum in housing. It is the duplex.

There are single duplexes, double duplexes and triple duplexes, but the double is standard. Basically it is two ordinary box-style two-storey houses joined together with a common entrance. The two sides may have a common entrance or separate entrances, and they usually house four families by division of the structure into lower and upper flats.

GERALD WARING is a Press Gallery correspondent.

The duplex is as French Canadian as Duplessis. It was born of the French Canadian's canniness in money matters, and his desire to own revenue-producing property. A Québecois bent on buying a house won't look at a bungalow if he can get a duplex. When he gets his heart's desire, he usually lives on the ground floor on one side — and often lives there rent-free, on the profits he makes by leasing the other three flats.

No less an authority than David B. Mansur, President of the government-owned Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, describes duplexes as "the absolute ultimate" in economic housing.

The finest duplexes are in the Town of Mount Royal, one of Montreal's suburbs, where they're commonly built on 100-foot lots. The result is:

1. A handsome building which often looks like a small sized mansion, with its long front elevation and 24 feet of lawn on each side.

2. A breaking away from the ugly box houses, 25 by 26 by 23 feet centred on a 50 foot lot.

—NFB

WESTERN HOMEOWNERS prefer the California ranch-style house with plenty of open-air living and rambling layout. Scaffolding gives "horizontal continuity"; natural woods and fieldstone are used extensively.

3. A substantial saving in heating by having a common wall between the two halves of the duplex, which means one less exterior wall through which to lose heat.

By no means all of the Quebec duplexes are single ownership homes. A typical arrangement in the Province is to split ownership of a duplex between two families, with their property line running down the middle of the common wall.

Some Provinces like Alberta won't let you break a title on a common wall. In others, like Ontario, it just isn't done. In the latter Province duplexes are not popular — and those which are built are nearly always sold as a whole.

A Maritimer prefers to put his money into an individual home—and too often into one of those economically efficient but unsightly cubes at which architects interested in aesthetics grit their teeth.

In Ontario — and you notice it as soon as you cross the Ottawa River from Hull to the capital — the "love-in-a-cottage" idea flourishes. Mrs. Ontario has an unshakeable belief that the best place to bring up her children is in a cottage in Suburbia, either with or without a picket fence.

But, you say, that's true in Quebec too. Look at those pretty little homes mushrooming at Dorval and Pointe Claire, near Montreal. But who lives in them? Mostly English-Canadians.

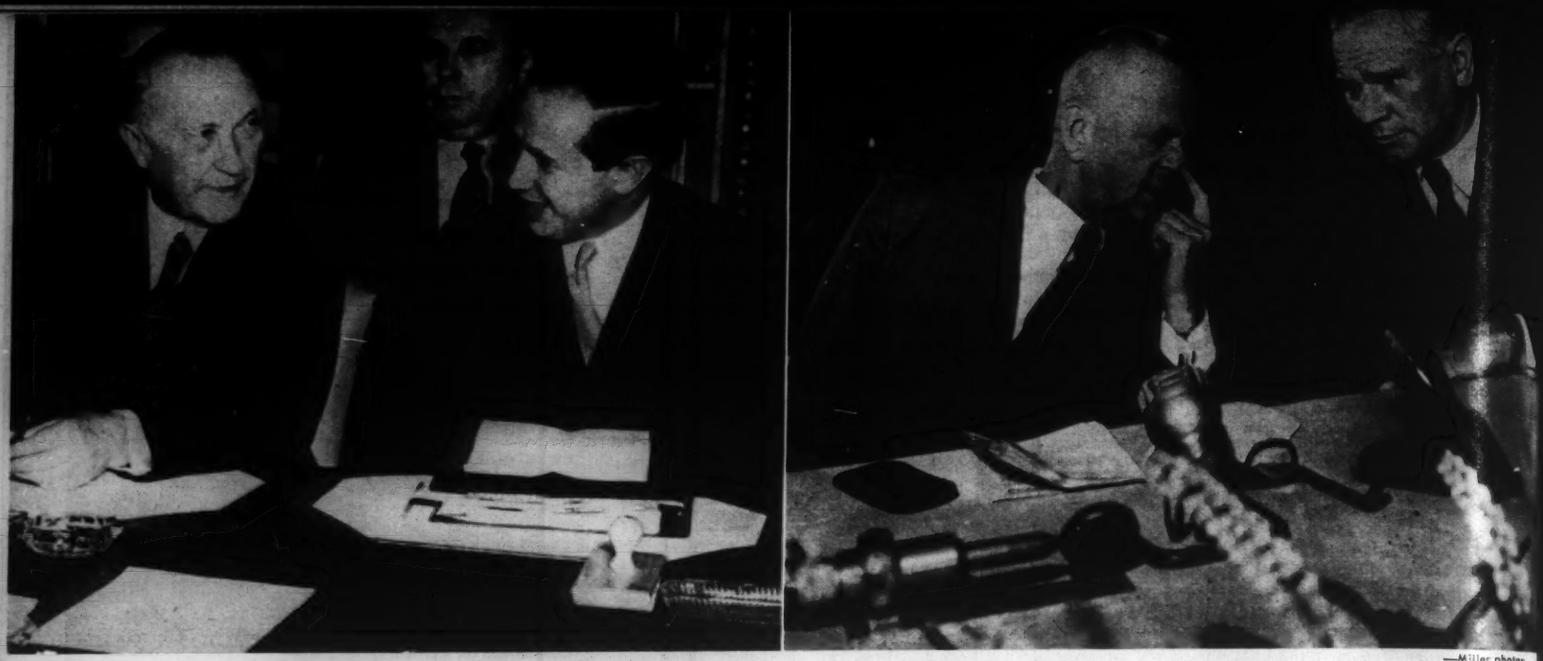
MANSUR has a theory to cover that, and to explain why English-speaking Canadians from one end of the country to the other prefer single family homes. It's the insidious influence of American slick paper magazines, the Central Mortgage boss believes. U.S. magazines have glorified love in a cottage to the point where nine out of ten English-speaking housewives live for the day when they can quit their flats forever.

On Ottawa's Mann Avenue, for example, CMHC has a large apartment block development. The accommodation is good, the district good, the rent is low and the amenities which the government-landlord supplies to the war veteran tenants are far superior to those of most homeowners.

They even include two children's wading pools — which, Mansur assured a parliamentary committee recently, are no extravagant frill. By actual measurement, the consumption of coal for heating water for the apartments dropped 17 per cent after the pools were installed. That means a saving of $680 a year on fuel costs, which in six years will pay the $4,000 cost of the pools.

But despite wading pools, central heating, play areas for children, low rent, janitor service and other advantages, many Mann Avenue mothers are nagging their husbands for a little place of their own out in the suburbs.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38



—Miller photos

THEY LEAD democratic parties in an authoritarian manner: Adenauer (left, at Schuman Plan conference), and Schumacher (right, with Mayor Brauer of Hamburg).

BEHIND THE GLITTER

The Germans: After the Occupation

by W. Friedmann

Bonn.

TO COME BACK to Western Germany, after the years of chaos and distress which followed the collapse, is an amazing and also a disturbing experience. Outwardly, the recovery is little less than phenomenal. It is easy to understand why many foreign observers, such as Dorothy Thompson, begin to see once again in Germany the land of destiny, a people of unbroken will, strength and resourcefulness. Production is going up. Building, private and public goes on everywhere; shops and luxury goods are there in profusion.

Once again the people can sip their wine or coffee at the thousands of gay and attractive outdoor cafés and enjoy the beauty of the countryside or of the hundreds of historic old towns and villages. What is perhaps more important: the people seem to behave very much as they did 25 or 30 years ago, in the days of the Weimar Republic. The civil service has always been as characteristic a feature of modern Germany as the army. It has grown rapidly these last few years. There are more officials than ever, they work hard and painstakingly over matters big and small, and the strict hierarchy, the love of title and rank, is once again firmly established.

The universities too have always been characteristic of Germany; most of them still have their charming small-town atmosphere, and the "Herr Professor" is again important and slightly pompous, though many of them now play a very active part in public affairs, as constitutional advisors, labor consultants, politicians and administrators. The industrialists live once again in luxurious and beautiful villas, full of self-confidence. Even the still numerous ruins of the bombed cities are no longer symbols of death and chaos, as in 1945.

Those other symbols of defeat, the Allied occupation forces and their numerous control bureaus, are rapidly disappearing. Indeed, what remains of the whole elaborate structure of occupation is going fast. True there are still numerous Allied activities and an American staff of well over 4,000 is housed in a new town of beautiful office buildings and blocks of flats erected in this sleepy and charming old city which has overnight become the federal capital. But whether or not the new defence agreement between Western Germany and the occupying powers will be ratified, and despite some remaining privileges, the occupying powers now conduct themselves as guests, not as conquerors.

Not much remains of the huge apparatus which only a few years ago kept thousands of people occupied. The whole elaborate machinery of denazification might just as well not have existed. Some of the most prominent Nazis have disappeared from the scene. For the rest, the industrialists, the civil servants, the professors who held responsible office under the Nazi regime are back in their old positions or in better ones.

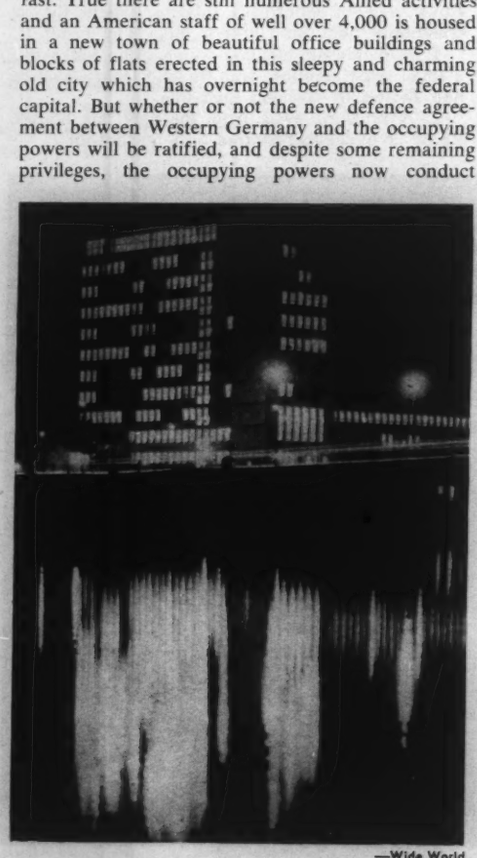
It would be easy to forget the magnitude of the disasters and convulsions which shook Germany only a few years ago, but that would be a great mistake. Most Germans feel at heart uncertain and confused. They know that a single false move, in Berlin, or perhaps in Korea, might obliterate the whole of this painfully reconstructed edifice, and this time beyond repair.

AS ONE moves around, among politicians, civil servants, workers and students, one begins to understand that all this solemn and elaborate revival, of organizations and procedures, of learned academic discussions, and perhaps even the very frenzy of production and work, is to a large extent an escape from the grim reality of Soviet power, a few miles away, from the knowledge that a very thin line divides a seemingly normal and prosperous life from complete catastrophe.

This is to some extent true of all Europe, and it is absolutely essential that Canadians and Americans should understand it. It is more than the threat of physical obliteration which makes the difference. It is the knowledge and experience of the futility and instability of things human and political which separates most Europeans from the fresh and unspent nations of the new world and makes them look upon another world war, not perhaps with greater abhorrence but with a greater sense of final catastrophe.

As I listened to the debate in the Bundestag on the so-called *Generalvertrag*, the complex document by which the Adenauer government wants to join Western Germany to the western defence community, I wondered how strong was this new and Allied-sponsored democracy. The speeches on the whole were serious and carefully prepared,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17



—Wide World

GLITTERING recovery of West Germany is symbolized by new offices of AEG in Frankfort.

PROFESSOR W. FRIEDMANN *left Germany with the rise of Hitler, spent the war years in Britain, was with Allied Military Government in Germany until 1947 (and wrote a standard text on AMG), and then went out to the University of Melbourne, from whence he came to the law faculty of the University of Toronto.*

Librarians: The Forgotten Profession

Showmanship and salesmanship as well as academic knowledge are the qualities needed by our poorest paid professionals

by R. A. Farquharson

LIBRARIANS, with B.A. plus a library course, share with clergymen the distinction of being the poorest paid professional class in Canada. To many people library work, like preaching, is essentially a mission in life—and is remunerated accordingly. For instance, an engineer-in-training in British Columbia Civil Service starts at a salary exactly where the junior librarian stops. Academic training is precisely comparable.

Librarians have become the forgotten profession. Library grants have not kept pace with costs and with the increased demand for services. The library boards, which are not elected and never fight for the headlines the way many school trustees do, have been losing out in the comparative value of salaries they are able to pay their professional staffs.

Answers to SATURDAY NIGHT queries from libraries across the country show the same story—a weary resignation to the facts of Library Board finance. In the meantime within library work itself there is now a double standard. Special librarians, who work for business and in industrial firms—and there is an increasing number so employed—are often paid at a higher rate than those who serve the public in the city and university libraries.

The shortage of teachers in Canada began to assume dangerous proportions before teachers' salaries started to improve. Shortages in trained librarians are becoming pronounced. C. K. Morrison, Superintendent of the British Columbia Public Library Commission, reports that recruiting of new librarians has become one of the major problems and objectives of the library associations.

In the U.S. the situation is similar. Dr. Robert D. Leigh, director of the public library inquiry recently conducted, found that library people as a whole are paid about 15 per cent less than other professions in the public service. The other professions, of course, can point to the big salaries made by the lawyers and doctors and engineers not in the public service. Until recently all librarians worked for various governments or for universities.

THERE ARE not enough librarians to make an effective voting bloc and anyway, as mentioned before, Library Board members are appointed and not elected. But there are indications that librarians will not indefinitely remain the meekest of the professions.

In Vancouver and Victoria they have organized a union, affiliating through civil service locals with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Toronto is credited with having the most extensive library system in Canada, but Vancouver Library workers have got their starting salary up to $2,...4 compared to Toronto's $2,500 and compared to the starting salary of $2,415 paid women teachers and $2,760 paid men. But though the starting pay is higher the teachers, organized as a union shop at the coast, are well ahead in maximum pay. The librarians stop at $3,972, men teachers at $5,520 and women teachers at $5,175. In Toronto the initial pay is $500 ahead of the teacher scale but the maximum of $4,000 is $2,000 below what the teachers get. Victoria librarians go from $2,230 to $4,000; Victoria teachers from $2,200 to $4,670.

Naturally, as teachers across Canada organize unions, the pressure for librarian unions is growing. In Halifax, for instance, the library maximum of $2,800 is just $1,000 below women teachers and $1,400 below men. Some librarians attribute the low salaries to the continuing predominance of women in the profession. A working basis of equal pay for equal work seems far away. These librarians argue that this has been demonstrated in teaching where it is probably more than a coincidence that salary standards have improved as more and more men entered school work.

The Canadian Library Association is now working on a standard salary scale for Canada with the hope that it will be ready for discussion at the conference in Ottawa next summer. A committee is being asked to consider not only the beginning salary but to scrutinize the annual increases and the compensation for assuming responsibility after years of experience.

Library leaders admit that their profession suffered for years from the fact that it became a haven for misfits who drifted in university circles without any particular vocational objective.

Increased attention to vocational guidance should help this situation but the continuing low salaries serve to maintain a vicious circle in the general calibre of library personnel. A school principal wrote that he could not honestly counsel his pupils to take a library course while salaries remained so low.

Men and women so fond of reading that life among books seems an ideal career sometimes have found that they have been caught in the toils of a vast clerical system. But there still are the devoted persons who in library work have been able to spread the gospel of good reading and have achieved in satisfaction what they have not got in money. And there are others, like Josephine Phelan, who in the midst of their library duties have found time for the research which has resulted in prize-winning volumes like the biography of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. R. M. Hamilton has turned out "Canadian Quotations", an invaluable work for writers and speakers and Marie Tremaine has done a tremendous amount of research for her "Canadian Imprints to 1800." Bright women in the children's libraries, like Louise Riley and Lyn Cook, have not only promoted the writing of better juveniles but have written them themselves.

The weary load of library finance is reflected in other ways than in the money paid to the staff. By staggering hours, libraries in most centres are kept open until 9 o'clock at night but very few libraries are open on Sunday when lonely readers might like to get books and invariably Canadian libraries close on holidays. Some cities close the libraries whenever the stores close and celebrate the Wednesday half-holiday. So, when a reader has special time free to go to the library, the chances are the library will be closed.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

DOWNTOWN branch of the Toronto library, recently opened, is popular with the city's office workers.

BOLD PARTNERSHIP

Newfoundland Hits Its Stride

by Gordon F. Pushie

—Toronto Star

OPTIMISTIC TEAM, Premier Smallwood, left, and developer Valdmanis: dollars & know-how.

TWO MONTHS AGO in a forest-ringed clearing at Octagon Lake, Newfoundland, a tree was fastened to the roof peak of Canadian Machinery and Industry Construction Ltd's. spanking new building and Canada's first Richtfest got underway.

This traditional German festival, celebrating the putting on of the roof of a building was something new for Newfoundland. But it dramatized the fact that not only European skill and know-how but also something of European custom is being transplanted in Canada's newest province.

Last month, when Minister of Defence Production, C. D. Howe, flew into Newfoundland for the official opening of the new $5 million CMIC machinery plant, there was less of the gaiety of a Richtfest. There was more of the serious business of launching a multi-million dollar industry of which this first building represents the beginning.

The high precision machinery, stretching the length of the 550-foot-long modern plant, is the finest available in Europe. It's visual proof of the workability of a bold and imaginative partnership between European skill and Newfoundland capital.

This partnership had its beginning in the mind of Newfoundland's globe-hopping Premier, Joseph R. (Joey) Smallwood. He arrived back in St. John's from the mainland just about in time for the plant opening after successfully launching a $10 million Newfoundland Government bond issue ear-marked for still more industrial development.

After the plant opening, Premier Smallwood was due to take off on a six-week swing through Europe, in search of still more new industries for his province. This would be his third European tour. Together with his Latvian-born Director General of Economic Development Dr. Alfred A. Valdmanis, a man with a multitude of European industrial contacts, he has already chalked up an impressive score of industrial enterprises for a province that has a population of 374,000, no greater than a fair-sized city.

When Smallwood led the former Dominion into Confederation three years ago, Newfoundland's potential as an industrial area, and much of its mineral and other resources were not well known. Smallwood's first job was to launch a great search and survey program. He brought in IBEC of New York to do a survey on a third pulp and paper mill for Newfoundland based on Labrador's 40 million cords of pulpwood. He hired the Power Corporation of Canada for $200,000 to survey the Province's water-power—particularly a 400,000 hp potential on the south coast where he has plans for a smelter, a basic aluminium industry, and a chemical industry based on low-cost hydro-power.

He brought in Photographic Surveys of Toronto for a $250,000 aeromagnetic survey of over 5,000 square miles of Newfoundland, and followed it up with ground geological surveys through an enlarged Mines Department. In all, he spent more than a million dollars to lay the ground-work for development—an impressive sum for a small province to spend on a preliminary inventory of resources. Then to prime the pump for industrial development, the Government dipped into the $42 million surplus fund that Newfoundland had when it entered Confederation, and built three major plants.

AT THE outset many a mainland Canadian regarded the newest addition to Canada with something of the benign attitude reserved for that area to the east, which sometimes hollers about secession and is known collectively as "The Maritimes." Newfoundland, to many a Canadian industrialist, was solely an additional market place and Canadian salesmen flocked into virgin territory. Newfoundland has in fact become an excellent market for Canadian firms. So sharp has been the drop in U.S. sales to Newfoundland that ships which once plied with bumper cargoes from New York to St. John's are either off the route or running light. At the same time so great is the flood of goods out of mainland Canada to Newfoundland that it backs up at Halifax and Sydney awaiting transportation.

In the mind of her first Provincial Premier, Newfoundland was never intended to become just "another maritime province". It was to demonstrate what Newfoundland had to offer industry that he first launched a Government-built $2 million birch veneer, plywood and flooring plant at Donovans, six miles from St. John's.

SMALLWOOD showed that Newfoundland's healthy stands of birch, previously used as "junks" for firewood, or railway ties, were capable of producing top-grade veneers, plywood and flooring. When the plant was completed, the Government turned it over on a 15-year lease on a profit-sharing (40 per cent for the Government) basis to a local group, Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd.

Premier Smallwood and his Director General of Economic Development have become a team working closely to produce new industries for Newfoundland. At first, the Government plant program was followed. Out of Government funds a $4 million cement plant (capacity 180,000 tons a year) was built at Humbermouth on the West Coast of Newfoundland. The ink on the contract with Miag, of Braunschweig, Germany, to supply the cement plant and put it in working order, was scarcely dry when a $3 million gypsum plasterboard and plasterlath plant (capacity 65 million sq. ft. per year) was begun close to the cement plant. The gypsum plant was supplied by Benno-Schilde of Hersfeld, Germany. These Government-built plants are now in operation. The cement plant is run by a Crown corporation, North Star Cement Company Limited, and the gypsum plant by a second crown corporation, Atlantic Gypsum Limited.

Now that the Government of Newfoundland has primed the pump with these, it has no desire to keep pumping. It is dickering first for the sale of the cement plant, as a move to get the Government out of plant operation.

The direct plant-building by the Government which was the starting phase, has been followed by what Premier Smallwood, himself an ardent fisherman when he finds the time to get away,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

GORDON F. PUSHIE *is with the Newfoundland Government's Department of Economic Development.*

PORTS OF CALL

Switzerland: Tips for Travel

by Henri Roy

ONCE in Switzerland, most tourists are pleasantly surprised to note how much further their dollars will go than they expected. Certainly, prices in Switzerland have gone up during and since the war. But living and travel in the alpine democracy remain considerably lower than in North America.

That's especially true if you follow a few simple rules. Don't travel first class. Second class on the immaculate Swiss trains is luxurious enough for all but the most exacting sybarite. Unless you want to rub elbows with royalty and Hollywood stars, don't stay at luxury hotels. From six to ten dollars a day will secure excellent accommodations at fine establishments everywhere — with three meals included. Finally, take advantage of the low rate Holiday and Special Season Tickets issued by the Swiss Railroads. These are available through local travel agents.

WHETHER you enter Switzerland by plane or rail, you will notice as soon as you cross the frontier how incredibly neat everything is. Chalets and farm houses look well scrubbed, with flower boxes and green shutters framing the windows. Even the airports and railroad stations look as if soap, water and the vacuum cleaner had just been used.

You breeze through Customs in jig time. The inspector merely asks whether you are bringing in more than 100 cigarettes or one pound of tobacco. If you are, a small duty is charged. Then a quick glance at your passport — you don't need a Swiss visa any more — and you're all set.

As you speed by rail to one of the holiday centres in the high Alps, you will note that one of the season tickets allows you to enjoy unlimited travel over a 3,000 mile network of rail and lake steamer routes. A Season Ticket is valid for 6 days of travel within a 15-day period, or 12 days within a 30-day period. All regular, Season and Holiday tickets are issued for first, second and third class travel. Especially pleasant is the fact that 96 per cent of Switzerland's railroads are electric. Windows and compartments are always clean, and there's no such thing as blinking at passing landscapes through a cloud of cinders.

For a change of pace, spend a few days in one of the major Swiss cities — Zurich, Basle, Lausanne, Geneva or Berne. From the tourist's viewpoint, Berne is perhaps the most interesting. You can't help but like the "city of the Bear," with its polychrome fountains and arcades, and the market square not far from the impressive Federal Parliament buildings. Berne's Cathedral, its Clock Tower and bear pit are just a few of the sights. More than any city on the Continent, Berne has successfully blended its Old World character with the modern. When you walk up the cobblestone Marktgasse or Postgasse, with its antique houses and medieval Guild Houses, it is hard to realize that you are less than a 24-hour flight from New York.

One of the most popular holiday spots is the Bernese Oberland region. Probably the best known resort in the Oberland is Interlaken, ideally located between the Lakes of Thun and Brienz, with a magnificent view of the mighty Jungfrau. From Interlaken, mountain railroads take you to the high altitude resorts of Murren, Wengen and nearby Grindelwald. You can even go by rail to the snow-clad Jungfraujoch, over 11,000 feet above sea level.

THE MATTERHORN LOOKS DOWN ON CLEAN ELECTRIC TRAINS

—Photos courtesy Swiss National Tourist Office

ENGELBERG IS PROUD OF ITS GLORIOUS MOUNTAIN SETTING

EVEN HERE, there's a hotel — the Berghaus, highest on the Continent, where you can lunch on a verandah overlooking the mammoth Aletsch Glacier. An excursion off the beaten track from Interlaken is a trip by lake steamer to the woodcarving centre of Brienz. This sleepy little town of sun-browned chalets and inns has road signs that were hand-carved by the craftsmen who now hope to find again enough buyers for their souvenirs.

Majority of the leading centres like Davos, Arosa and Pontresina are definitely mountain playgrounds, with bracing alpine air and sunshine ideal for golf, tennis or hiking. But there's swimming, too, thanks to artificially heated pools. And at Rosenlaui, you can attend a mountaineering school that will initiate you into the secrets of traversing glaciers and scaling lofty snow peaks. Most of the Grisons, incidentally, are served by the narrow-gauge Rhaetian Railroad, operating from the cantonal capital of Coire.

ROSEG VALLEY: THE GRISONS

From the Grisons, you can motor over the famous Gandria Road into the completely different Tessin. Here, in the Italian-speaking canton, you find resorts like Lugano, Locarno, Ascona — where palm trees, vineyards and misty blue lakes paint Riviera-like landscapes. Swimming and boating are favorite activities in the Tessin, and this southern canton is as proud of its weather as Florida or California.

IN CENTRAL Switzerland, the key resort is Lucerne, gateway to the William Tell country where Swiss independence was won over six and a half centuries ago. The Lake of Lucerne, often called the Lake of the Four Cantons, has many gem-like resorts along its shores, prominent among them Vitznau, Weggis, Flüelen. Magnificent sky-top excursions can be made by mountain railroad to the summits of both the Rigi and Mount Pilatus. And Lucerne itself, with its Kapell Bridge and Water Tower, its ancient painted houses and landmarks, is one of the most interesting Old World towns in the country.

Zurich, whose 350,000 people make it Switzerland's largest city, is growing fast in popularity as a tourist centre. Located on the tip of the 11-mile long Lake of Zurich, the city used to be regarded mostly as a business and industrial centre. In recent years, however, more and more people have come to realize its many attractions —ranging from golf and tennis on the green slopes of the Dolder, to sailing or swimming in the crystal clear lake. Zurich also offers a variety of cultural and social activities, with an accent on music, the theatre and opera.

Not far from Zurich are the rolling hills of the Jura, the cathedral city of Fribourg, and Neuchâtel, near the heart of the watchmaking region. Now you are in French-speaking Switzerland, which centres mostly around the Lake of Geneva. Here is some of the richest vineyard country, and famous lakeside cities and resorts like Lausanne, Montreux and Vevey.

All of them are worth a visit. But unless you have more time than the average visitor, the best thing to do is to make up as varied an itinerary as possible within the limits of your stay in Switzerland.

The Battle for Transport Control

Last appeal of Canada to the Privy Council in Britain will decide on a question the BNA Act didn't foresee

by Arthur Hailey

SOME TIME this fall the judicial committee of Britain's Privy Council will hand down a decision likely to have a lasting influence on transportation in Canada. The decision will, in effect, be the final word on whether the Federal Government of Canada or the provincial governments have the right to control trucks and buses which operate across provincial borders or into the U.S.

This question has been a political hot potato in Canada for some 20 years, ever since motor transport became an important economic factor in our life. Several times the Federal Government has sought to gain some measure of control over road transport operators, who are now regulated solely by the provinces. But every such attempt has brought howls of protest both from the provincial governments and the motor transport industry.

The Federal Government believes that central control of inter-provincial and international road transport would be in the national interest. The Government's view is that the motor transporters are "selective carriers", in that they haul only high-rated commodities, leaving the less profitable ones —grain, ore, coal and so on—to the railways. This, it's claimed, puts the railways on the spot financially and, since good rail service is essential to Canadian development, the end result is bad for the nation.

ARTHUR F. HAILEY *is Editor of* Bus and Truck Transport Magazine.

Against this, the motor carriers and most of the provinces argue that where there's road competition all freight rates are held down and the public benefits by lower prices in the stores. The carriers also believe that Federal control would mean a strait-jacket for highway transport because of Government ownership of Canadian National Railways, of which trucks and buses are now chief competitors.

DESPITE these objections Ottawa might have had its way long since if it hadn't been for a dispute over the legal meaning of Section 92 of the British North America Act. The Federal Government's lawyers claims that this section of the Act gives Ottawa full control of interprovincial and international motor transport. However, lawyers for the provincial governments have been equally emphatic that it doesn't.

The arguments of both sides hinge on the meaning of three words—"work and undertaking."

Section 92 says the provincial governments have control over "local works and undertakings" *excepting* the following:

> "Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings connecting the province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province."

The Ottawa view is that a truck or bus line is a "work and undertaking", and therefore outside provincial control; the provinces argue that it isn't.

The whole trouble, of course, is that in 1867 when the BNA Act became law, motor transport didn't exist and wasn't foreseen. However, since nobody can agree on a new law, the two factions have slugged it out on the basis of the old wording.

It looks, though, as if their fight may be over soon; and it also looks as if there's a good chance of the Ottawa opinion being upheld. We'll know for sure when the Privy Council has had the final word this fall.

Like many big legal issues in British common law, the provincial vs. Federal control fight is tied to a relatively obscure case. In this instance it concerns a small bus company, Mackenzie Coach Lines, operating in the Maritimes.

Here's how it all started.

Mackenzie Coach Lines is a U.S. company which operates buses from Boston, Mass., to points in Nova Scotia. To get there, the company's buses have to pass through New Brunswick.

THE service started early in 1949. At that time the New Brunswick Government gave Mackenzie permission to use its highways, but ruled that the company must not pick up or set down passengers within NB borders. However, the bus company didn't agree with this restriction and claimed the New Brunswick Government had no authority to enforce it. The bus firms said that under Section 92 of the British North America Act only the Parliament of Canada can make laws affecting interprovincial and international commercial highway traffic.

Therefore, said Mackenzie, it was picking up and discharging passengers within NB and would "continue to do so unless and until it shall have been declared by some court of competent jurisdiction that such operations are prohibited."

Nothing happened until September 1949, but in that month another, longer-established bus line, Scotia Motor Transport, announced it was losing business as a result of Mackenzie's defiance of provincial laws. The SMT company then asked the NB courts for an injunction which would halt the Mackenzie buses; it also sought "an accounting of fares received for the carriage of passengers within the Province of New Brunswick, together with damages and costs."

The case was heard before the Chancery Division of the province's Supreme Court. This court later referred two aspects of the case to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick (Appellate Division). Meanwhile all further proceedings were stayed.

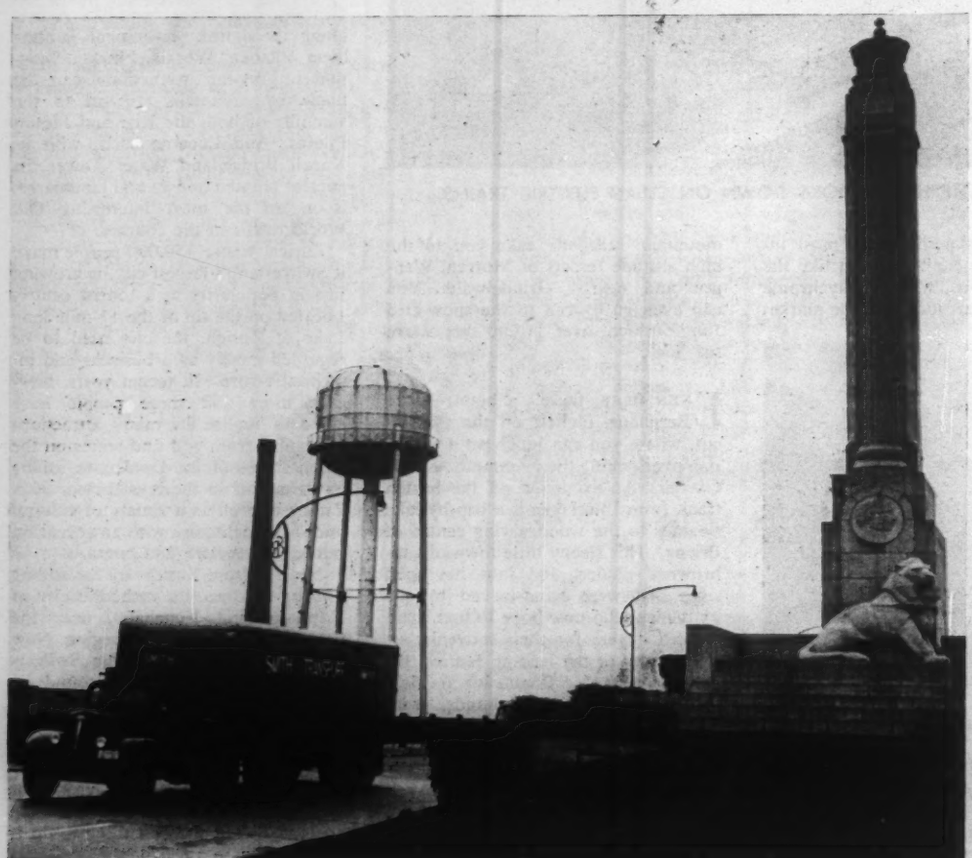
In effect, the New Brunswick Appellate Division was asked: Are the operations of Mackenzie Coach Lines within NB subject to provincial statutes?

Its answer to this was "yes".

This ruling was then appealed by Mackenzie Lines before the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Supreme Court hearing was in February last year, and one veteran reporter described the scene as "the biggest line-up of legal talent in the Court's history." Appearing in support of Mackenzie were counsel for the Federal Government, Canadian Pacific Railways and Canadian National Railways. Supporting Scotia Motor Transport

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28



—Grant Collingwood

STRAIT-JACKET for truckers is feared by motor carriers if Federal Government gains control of transport.

Price of Defence: Constant Experiment

The Defence Research Medical Laboratories carry out their work under battle conditions to protect lives of defenders

by Len Marquis

WHAT HAPPENS to the brain-cells of a jet-fighter pilot when he is subjected to "G" during steep turns and pull-outs? What are the best acoustical-absorption materials for a pilot's crash helmet? What should an infantryman eat and wear in below-zero Arctic temperatures?

At the former Eglinton Hunt Club in Toronto, once the haunt of red-coated equestrians, white-smocked scientists and doctors of the Defence Research Medical Laboratories are probing for the answers to these, and other, related questions. As part of the Defence Research Board, they are finding out exactly what the body can take, and then how they can bolster it to withstand the stresses and strains imposed on its resources. Their primary concern: To keep the well man well and at top operating efficiency.

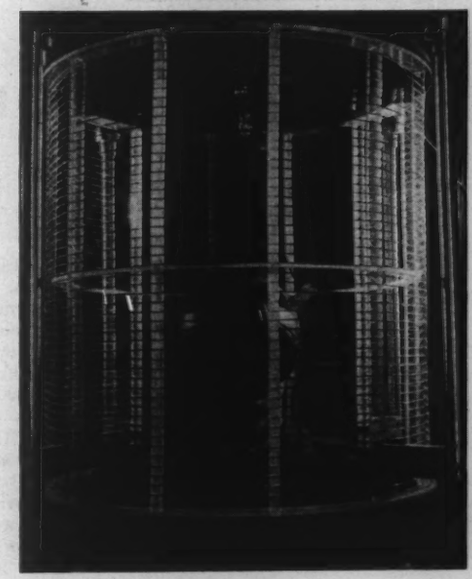
With a bewildering array of apparatus that might have stemmed from a science-fiction thriller, DRML experts are carrying out tests to determine the mental and muscular coordination levels of flyers at near-supersonic speeds. They are studying the reaction of the bodily machinery to high-altitude pressure changes. And with equipment of their own design, they can chart the sensitivity of a pilot-candidate to motion sickness, and measure his tolerance to the "G" imposed by high-speed aerobatics.

While many of the projects on the probe list are allied with high-speed, high-altitude jet flight, DRML's research teams work on a tri-service scale. Within the tight framework of the organization are sections dealing with food, clothing, sonics and human resources. A branch in Ottawa is researching the effects of various toxic agents and the best methods of counter action. The motion-sickness findings, being studied by DRML for possible use in RCAF personnel selection, may also be applicable to testing Naval Ratings' hypersensitivity to seasickness.

THE SERVICE is little-known, its findings sometimes overshadowed by more impressive brother-branches in the Defence Research Board network. But though many of the projects are still necessarily under wraps, it can point to great strides in two years of operations. Among the developments: a more efficient navigator's cockpit unit designed to fit most heavy aircraft, new survival food packs for downed airmen and sailors as well as a better knowledge of the effects and actions of toxic agents.

In the final analysis, it is this concern with human factors that will make the serviceman much more able to meet the increased demands of his job, whether at the rarified height of 40,000 feet or in the humid stickiness of a 102° tropical jungle.

DRML's experiments include exhaustive tests of low and high-pressure effects on RCAF personnel.



RECRUIT'S susceptibility to air-sickness soon shows by means of this mediaeval-looking plastic cage.

—All photos National Film Board

SEATPACK, Inland, Summer: Everything from 22. rifles to insect repellent stows neatly in the airman's seatpack. Tests under real conditions by DRML determines each item's right to inclusion in equipment.

TROPICAL conditions are simulated in this room. Volunteers sweat it out in temperatures of 90 up.

—International

—International

THE MOB showed who ruled Iran when it forced Ghavam out of office and Mossadegh back in, and Shah hesitated to use army decisively to assert control.

THE WORLD TODAY

Iran—Hard to Help

by Willson Woodside

THE ALARM which was felt last year over the loss of Iranian oil supplies by the free world was nothing to the alarm which London and Washington feel today over the possibility of Iran slipping behind the Iron Curtain.

The loss of Iranian oil was made up surprisingly soon by increased production on the other shore of the Persian Gulf, in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. But the effect of a strategic break-through which would put Soviet Russian power on the Indian Ocean and seriously outflank the only solid position which the free world holds in the weak and turbulent Middle East—i.e. Turkey—would be incalculable.

This prospect is taken all the more seriously since it was placed on record by Molotov in discussions with Hitler in 1940 over the price which either side was willing to pay for an alliance, as "the main area of Soviet aspirations."

But what can we do to save the situation in Iran? Mossadegh and his compatriots are the kind of people whom it is very hard to help. The aged agitator seems too irrational to negotiate any real settlement of the oil dispute, and thus start the life-blood of the Iranian economy flowing again; and too impractical to administer a timely program of reform.

AFTER 15 months' talk of this and no action, he has finally come out with a scheme for giving the peasants an additional ten per cent share of the crop (so that they will now receive nearly half of what they grow for the landlord) and plowing a further contribution of ten per cent of the crop by the landlord into local development funds.

Five-man councils are to be set up in every village—40,000 out of Iran's 41,000 villages are owned by landlords, often absent in the cities—to administer these funds, to set up credit unions to supplant the usurious moneylender, and marketing and consumer cooperatives.

As the *New York Times* correspondent on the spot, Albion Ross, writes: "The whole program is taken from the practice of rural democracy and the cooperative movement of the Scandinavian countries and in fact calls for a type of democratic cooperation that in general has not yet been achieved in the United States. . . It is a triumph for the U.S. Point Four program, which was built about the program which Dr. Mossadegh has now made the law of the land. . . William Warne and his aides have preached incessantly that the salvation of Iran lay in decentralization, and the activation of the leaders in the villages."

IT IS INDEED a fine program, if it can be carried out. But it is an attempt to set up democracy by decree in a feudal land. It is bound to be sabotaged to the utmost by the Communist Tudeh Party, since such reforms, if successful, would supplant their program. And it is to be expected that the Mullah Kashani and his followers of the Moslem Brotherhood, with their fanatical hatred of everything Western, will oppose the adoption of such an out-and-out Western program and the importation of the many Western aides needed to get it under way.

On the basis of this program Mossadegh hopes to get a substantial loan from the United States. But it is questionable, from his past record, whether he would agree to the detailed control of the expenditure of the funds which U.S. law requires. So he is also reopening with the British the question of new oil negotiations.

To put it more exactly, Mossadegh has sent a note to London demanding £50,000,000 which he alleges the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company owes Iran, and the lifting of the embargo on the sale of Iranian oil abroad. If these conditions are met, the Teheran authorities will enter into negotiations with the oil company for a settlement of claims and counter-claims arising out of nationalization.

THE ONLY glimmer of light in this new approach is the admission that there are counter-claims against Iran. So far Iran has always held that any compensation due the company through nationalization was balanced by Iranian claims of underpayment of royalties in the past by juggling of the Company's books.

The £50,000,000 in question was set aside by the Company for the payment of additional royalties to Iran on the basis of a new oil concession agreement. But when this agreement fell through last year, and the oil properties in Iran were seized, the Company used the funds to cope with the emergency and step up production elsewhere.

The oil which still fills the storage tanks at Abadan is worth about £7,000,000, if Anglo-Iranian were to lift its embargo and Teheran could find buyers and tankers. But to get the refineries working again at full capacity would require foreign technicians, six months' time and an outlay of £7,000,000 to £8,000,000, say British oilmen.

Perhaps an even more serious consideration is that Anglo-Iranian has been able to hold its customers and supply them with oil from other sources. If Iranian oil is not to be marketed through the world-wide Anglo-Iranian set-up, then Teheran has to create such an organization of its own or find some other foreign selling agent.

It takes a big organization to sell such a lot of oil, and the big oil companies, having concessions of their own in various countries, are hardly likely to encourage the idea that their properties may be seized and nothing will be done about it. Only a few years ago oil was the most cut-throat business in the world; the Anglo-Iranian case has shown that the big oil companies can now hold an unbreakable front against the threat of expropriation, and will be backed up in this by Anglo-American diplomatic cooperation.

SO IF Mossadegh is to sell his oil he will have to come around a bit. London is not nearly so exercised as Washington over the imminence of bankruptcy in Iran, with police force and army, civil servants and oil workers, going unpaid, and political collapse ensuing. *The Economist* says that Mossadegh can meet such payments for weeks, if not months to come, by reducing the cover for the currency, which is ample. "The notes for the purpose are printed, and only await distribution. . . The Western powers, therefore, have a few weeks of grace."

London could, the paper says, swallow its pride—so much having been swallowed already—and buy oil from Mossadegh under Washington's urging. But it is unable to see how such a policy could lead to a satisfactory result. It must have in return specific commitments from Washington to uphold the legal rights of the Anglo-Iranian Company as regards compensation. And there must be agreement on what they will jointly

do if, after all, the experiment fails and a Communist government comes to power in Teheran.

It is this ultimate possibility and the difficulty of helping directly in Iran to avert it, that is spurring the new Anglo-American effort to set up a Middle East Defence Organization. The attempt foundered on Egyptian opposition last year and any new hope must be based on persuading General Neguib to join in. Syria, Lebanon and Jordan are all anxious to do so—but not, of course, if Israel is invited to the party; and Israel is considered necessary.

So there is also the need to finally arrange an Arab-Israeli peace. In this connection there is much interest in Neguib's statement that the whole idea of Egypt's entering the Palestine War was King Farouk's, and that if the Army had been consulted it would have advised against it.

Certainly things are moving in the Middle East. Difficult as it may be to help guide them in a safe direction, the effort must be made and ought not to be entirely beyond the power of our diplomacy.

—Miller

THIS IS THE MAJLIS: The Iranian parliament, without organized parties, is almost incomprehensible to foreigners and little respected at home.

The Germans

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

parliamentary procedure was scrupulous, and behavior orderly.

The average German accepts the new democratic structure for the time being, not out of enthusiasm but for want of anything better. It has often been said that the trouble with Germans is that they have never had a proper revolution. If there were signs of a spontaneous revolution in the uprising of July 20, 1944, and in the days immediately following the Nazi collapse, the Allies suppressed it by their Unconditional Surrender policy, and by their substitution of an Allied-made government and law for any revolutionary changes.

The result unfortunately is that most Germans link the new republic with the Allied regime, and want to wipe out as quickly as possible all vestiges of the occupation period. A majority of Germans still acknowledge the immense contributions which Allied, and particularly American, aid has made towards German recovery. Both government and opposition speakers pay tribute to the decisive importance of the Marshall Plan. But on the whole the many reforms introduced by the Allies are felt to be alien impositions, to be tolerated as long as Allied power lasts and no longer.

This is particularly true of the American efforts at decartelization. After years of effort the coal, steel and chemical industries have been split into smaller units. But as the men in charge are largely the same as of old and close to each other, new links are already developing in all directions. In one respect, however, Allied, and in particular American influence has left a lasting impression on the new Republic for better or worse: Western Germany has not only become a decentralized federation but also a *"Justizstaat,"* a state in which law-courts and in particular the new Constitutional Court at Karlsruhe are entrusted with decisions of the most fundamental importance. Many of wisest lawyers have long doubted whether, in this rapidly changing world, the Supreme Courts of the United States, of Canada or Australia can or should be the ultimate arbiters over vital political and social matters. But in Western Germany, a state which is painfully struggling to establish a democracy under the most difficult conditions, a law court is now often the escape from political responsibility.

RECENTLY it has had to deal with—and refuse—a demand by the German Socialist deputies for an injunction against German membership in the European Defence Community.

There is another factor which does not augur well for the strength of the new German democracy. The two biggest parties are the Christian Democratic Union, at present the leader of the government coalition, and the Social Democrat Party, the main opposition party. Their two leaders, Dr. Adenauer and Dr. Schumacher strongly dislike each other. But they are alike in that they both lead their parties as authoritarians and disciplinarians.

For any member of the party to have strongly opposed the leader has been a chastening experience. Dr. Schumacher's health is now failing, and this brings some other leaders to the fore. But the 76-year-old Dr. Adenauer still rules supreme with undiminished mental and physical vigor, and the very thought of a successor seems heresy. For German democracy it would be better if the great parties had less masterful leaders.

The question foremost in everybody's mind today is where Germany stands in the struggle between East and West. The big debate in the Bundestag once again affirmed the positions of the main groups. Dr. Adenauer's government wants to tie Western Germany to Western Europe firmly, and it wants to do it now. Any delay, it maintains, will strengthen the Soviet position. It will enable Russia to produce the vacuum in which she can hope to extend Communist influence, because the West will be divided and the United States doubtful about the position of Europe.

There is, however — and this is largely the result of the attitude of the opposition—now a stronger emphasis on the wish to reunite Germany by agreement with Russia. Many people doubt how ardently Herr Adenauer and his friends really wish for the reunification of Germany. The Chancellor himself and his most influential backers are Catholics and the picture of a predominantly Catholic and socially conservative association of Western nations is an alluring one to them. Germany has been divided before along similar lines.

—Miller

DR. CARLO SCHMID

But if some years ago it was not necessary to emphasize the desire to reunite Germany too strongly, such desire must now loom large in anybody's political platform. The 18 million Germans on the other side of the Iron Curtain are in everybody's mind. They are perhaps even more strongly in the minds of the ordinary men and women than in those of the industrialists or the leading politicians, and it is that point which is the strongest plank in the platform of the socialists.

As regards the unity of Germany, the interests of the Social Democrats and of the Protestant Church are the same. Both would regain their once predominant position in a Germany reunited through free elections. The Socialists have once again refused to assent to the European defence plan. But their position is even more difficult than that of the government. They are and will remain strongly anti-Communist. They recently walked out together with the government parties when the Communist speaker rose in Parliament, as a protest against the recent abduction of an anti-Communist Berlin lawyer by East German agents.

THE Social Democrats are still fundamentally pro-Western. Unlike the Communists, or unlike Pastor Niemöller whose speeches become more and more fantastic and irresponsible, they cannot sacrifice everything to an agreement with Soviet Russia; nor are they neutralists. And lastly, they want to get into power. They must keep the allegiance of the workers and the little man.

All this makes their position extremely complicated, as was evident from the speech of Professor Carlo Schmid, leading Socialist foreign policy expert, and one of the most impressive of the new German political leaders. In a long personal interview I tried to get some clarification from Professor Schmid of the questions that puzzle the observer most: the apparent nationalism of the Social Democrats, contrary to the international tradition of the party; the resentful bitterness with which their leaders now talk of Allied occupation; the conflict between their anti-Communism and their belief that an understanding with Russia is possible.

Dr. Schmid said that the Socialists are quite prepared to come to a pact with the West if negotiations with Russia finally fail. But they want to try. They do not want to prejudice the position by an agreement with the West. They believe that Soviet Russia is genuinely ready to make concessions because she wants a respite and because she is hardly less worried about the economic consequences of rearmament than the Americans.

I challenged Professor Schmid on the dangers of a new German national myth and of the new "resistance"

ideology. He said that on the contrary the Socialists were the true internationalists. They did not want a treaty which would soon be challenged by German public opinion because of the remaining privileges of the Allies and of the many inequalities. A treaty signed *now* would only lead to a new wave of revisionism and that would lead to new distrust of Germany.

But a fundamental weakness of this position remains. The pressure of the Socialist Party has largely succeeded in getting the Allies to make further concessions in their last note to Russia. But if, after a genuine attempt to agree on free elections, negotiations should fail — and that is still the most likely development — the Socialist case collapses. Then they will have to go all out for a pact with the West, for German membership of NATO, and for a policy which Dr. Adenauer has advocated all the time.

P. O'D.

A Tory Success

ONE OF the election promises of the Conservatives last autumn was that they would build 300,000 houses a year. Not many people believed that it could really be done—certainly not many who knew anything about the building industry—but it was good election stuff and it cheered the troops. Since then the Government, under the able direction of Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Minister of Housing, has been strenuously trying to carry out its promises—with remarkable success.

There has been an increase of 21 per cent in the number of houses completed during the first six months of this year, of 18 per cent in the number under construction, and more than 30 per cent in the number started. Altogether a very creditable performance, but there are some features about the whole housing situation that are causing serious worry. Chief of these is the fast mounting cost of the housing subsidies.

At the present rate of subsidy and house-building, the subsidies are rising at a rate of £10,000,000 a year. If it goes on, the time is not far off when about 90 per cent of the population will be housed, at least partially, at the expense of the taxpayer, the ratepayer, or the private landlord.

This last unfortunate is treated with a particular harshness. He is not allowed to raise his rents—generally on a pre-war basis, which is hardly sufficient to pay for maintenance and repairs—though public landlords are under no such restriction. As a result, thousands and thousands of houses all over the country are falling into such a state of decay as to be hardly habitable. There seems to be little sense in a policy which goes on putting up new houses while old ones are allowed to fall down.

The truth about the housing policy of the country is that it has been allowed to get into a vast economic muddle from which no Party seems able or willing to rescue it. Too big ideas, too little regard for financial realities, too much politics have produced the muddle.

GENERAL NEGUIB

Behind the Egyptian Coup

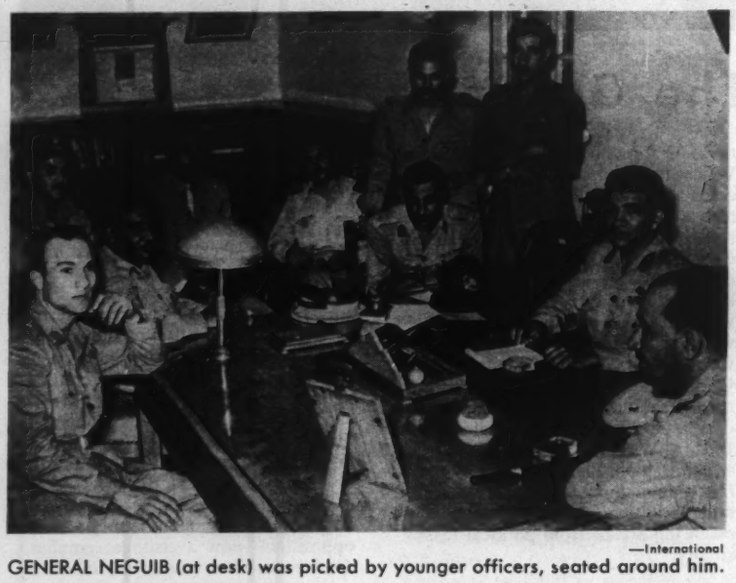
by Rawle Knox

Cairo.

The bustling activity in Egypt's army headquarters in the Cairo suburb of Abbasiya only partially conceals the fact that there is not yet real unity in the army itself.

The three-weeks-old military *coup d'état* which led to the abdication of King Farouk was originally planned as far back as 1947, and was primarily the work of six officers. General Mohammed Neguib, the present army leader, was not the planners' first choice as a leader to put the seal of authoritative respectability on their movement. A year ago, one Major-General Fuad Sadek—now compulsorily retired—was selected as figurehead, but he upset the conspirators' plans by growing too friendly with King Farouk.

Colonel Anwad Sadati, a tall, alert young man who now holds the important post of Director of Military Personnel, was prominent among the original plotters.



—International

GENERAL NEGUIB (at desk) was picked by younger officers, seated around him.

Although General Neguib was, of course, never ignorant that a revolutionary movement existed among the young officers, he was only acquainted with the fact that a coup was in preparation at midnight before the day the army occupied Cairo. He consented diffidently to accepting the leadership and insisted on bringing in as aides four officers who had always been absolutely loyal to him personally, chief among them Wing-Commander Saleh of the Egyptian Air Force.

When General Neguib says that the task nearest his heart is the reorganization and re-equipping of the army he is speaking nothing but the truth. It is also the desire of the original revolutionary six, although they and their representative on the Regency Council, Colonel Rashid Mehanna, probably also have ideas — conflicting with Neguib's—on the virtues of military dictatorship.

But the army, which lost so much face in the Palestine war, wants above all to build its self-respect again.

The first problem that faces General Neguib is the army's sorry shortages in every type of equipment heavier than small arms. Since Britain cut off supplies owing to strained relations with Egypt, only a trickle of arms has entered the country. The boast of the Wafd Government that it would easily find alternative sources, has proved empty.

The fact that Britain is almost the only easy arms market for Egypt has led several observers to conclude that General Neguib will try a new line of approach to London. I believe this hope to be mistaken, if it is a hope that Egypt will give up any of what she has come to call her "national aspirations."

It is true that General Neguib, in answer to a question of mine on this subject the other day, said: "Of course, all cooperation is always useful." But he has also told the Sudanese that "the first step must be to get rid of the common enemy", i.e., Britain.

The reform of the officer corps is another of the General's awkward difficulties. This is largely in the hands of Colonel Anwar Sadati.

Major-General Neguib is now the sole officer holding general rank in Egypt's army, for though most of the senior officers who were arrested in the first days are now being released, they are being pensioned off on the retired list. Some young officers put the figure of those being retired as high as 500, a staggering number in Egypt's small army of "two divisions plus."

An imponderable factor is the Egyptian army division in Sinai, which has sat there facing the Israelis ever since the truce in the Palestine war began. It is certain that only a very few of the junior officers, and none of the senior, in this division knew anything at all about the Cairo coup before it started. Those who did not know were opportunely tipped off by Colonel Mehanna, who had long been suspected by the King, and who had been transferred to El Arish in Sinai shortly before the coup.

The Division was incapable of acting in any case. With a brigade at Qantara East (on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal), and two brigades further forward at Rafah and El Arish, its line of communications back to Cairo is entirely dominated, not only by the British Canal Zone force but by the Egyptian brigade at Moascar. The Moascar brigade is commanded by Colonel Hafez Amin Mowafi, and the coup conspirators had made sure of his compliance before they set to work. Even so, they took no chances, and all communications with the Sinai division were suspended during the first three days of the coup.

According to one young army officer, not himself a member of the original six conspirators but closely connected with them, Colonel Sadati and his associates feel that the reorganization of the army cannot be satisfactorily completed without the withdrawal of the Sinai division for "reindoctrination". This division is utterly isolated from the rest of the army. It could possibly be to prepare such a move that General Neguib stated this week that the whole idea of Egypt's entering the Palestine war was King Farouk's and that the army, if it had been consulted, would have advised against it.

The withdrawal of the Sinai division would leave as the only buffer between Israel and Egypt the seventy thousand British troops in the Canal Zone. In fact, it could not be done without a prior defence agreement with Britain.

General Neguib is very conscious of the many solid, sober army career men like himself who are waiting and wondering whether the organization they have chosen to serve is going to run frighteningly away with the country. If he is left in charge, it will almost certainly not do so. When he has got the feel of the young men behind him, you can be certain that Major-General Neguib will be a strong leader. He may even make a real fighting force of the Egyptian Army.—*OFNS.*

BUSINESS COMMENT

No Slump After Arms Build-up

by Michael Young

A BUSINESS DOWN-TURN—but not a depression—is being generally predicted for after the middle of 1953. As far as Canada is concerned, most of the difficulty would be imported as our capital investment boom, if it continues, should be able to carry any levelling out of our own defence plant expansion or arms production. However, completion of expansion programs, completion of inventory build-up after the steel strike, a down-turn in arms spending, and a tapering off of residential construction, are all expected to influence the trend of the U.S. economy after mid 1953, and U.S. trends are usually felt in Canada.

This may come to be taken as an indicator of what will happen after the defence build-up itself is completed, perhaps by 1955. Whether this is to be true or not depends on what the North Atlantic Treaty Organization accepts as an adequate defence build-up. The strictly military aspects of it are more or less defined: the other aspects of it are not.

Under political as well as economic pressure, NATO's defence plan is beginning to waver; it seems inevitable that when the organization meets again late this year, it will have to modify the plan. Two significant developments may figure in the business and economic end of the new NATO planning.

These developments both follow more widespread realization of two related facts: First, international trade objectives cannot be divorced from Western defence objectives; and second, humanitarian objectives—specifically, improving the lot of the underdeveloped countries — cannot be divorced from either trade or defence objectives.

THE same basic Sterling Area dollar trouble that frustrated the best of schemes for developing multilateral trade, is also behind Britain's inability to maintain the rearmament pace she accepted last February under NATO. With British belts already tightened to the buckle to help balance international trading accounts, there is no room for more austerity to fight inflation brought about by rearmament. Besides, efficiency—both mechanical and human—is frequently a casualty of austerity.

Canada's apparent response to Premier Churchill's program for armament export is probably an indicator of the direction of future NATO defence production plans. No part of the Canadian response is charity, and all of it is mutually beneficial. The $100 million order for British-made arms will, to the extent of $100 million anyway, solve Britain's arms or exports dilemma since, on British books, it will count as both. The $70 million to help establish key U.K. defence plants in Canada will increase Canadian defence production capacity, and will relieve Britain of the cost of importing dollar raw materials to use in those industries. This will make more materials and skilled labor available to the British engineering industries now hard pressed for these factors trying to meet arms and exports demands. The transfer of $150 million in defence goods is just the old story of self interest. We produce the $150 million of defence goods to fight an enemy; the defence goods are now to be sent to a front on which the enemy is likely to push.

The net result works against a business down-turn in Canada. Defence goods that we'd have had to pay for anyway are produced, but produced in a manner that improves the cash position of a major customer by $320 million. This will happen at a time many Canadian civilian industries will need that customer's business—especially if the predicted U.S. down-turn materializes.

THE INTERDEPENDENCE of military defence and aid to impoverished countries was hammered home again recently by Dr. Hugh Keenlyside, Director General of the U.N.'s Technical Assistance Administration.

"The choice," said Dr. Keenlyside, "is clearly before us. We can go on . . . making a token gesture . . . and offering a thin pittance . . . or we can really go to work, recognizing that this is the problem before the world today. . . The first course is the prelude to sure and imminent disaster. The second offers a chance. . .

"We cannot defeat the totalitarian threat if we lose two thirds of humanity to the totalitarian philosophy. On the other hand we cannot help the dispossessed peoples if we fail to meet the military danger. If we lose on one front we lose on both."

There's no lack of evidence to back up the case that the distress in underdeveloped countries can undermine the West's military defence program. Developments in Iran and Egypt—not to mention East Asia—and their effects on the military plans and position of the Western countries make the situation crystal clear.

If the year's developments in those countries persuade NATO that it can't separate the military and humanitarian aspects of defence preparation, there may be significant revision of the organization's defence plan. With such a gigantic economic problem demanding continuous attention—and industrial effort—from here in, worry about the business effects of a levelling off of defence production seems unjustified. A business down-turn is more likely to result from the consuming public exercising its recently discovered power of abstinence than from high level international factors.

Purchasers and Distributors of Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities

Enquiries Invited

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA CALGARY
LONDON OTTAWA HAMILTON KITCHENER OWEN SOUND
ST. CATHARINES QUEBEC NEW YORK BOSTON LONDON, ENG.

By Appointment
Gin Distillers
To the Late King George VI
Tanqueray, Gordon & Co. Ltd.

Quality Incomparable!

*rdon's

IMPORTED FROM LONDON, ENGLAND

S SUPREME

Available in Various Size Bottles

TANQUERAY, GORDON & COMPANY, LTD.
—the largest gin distillers in the world

SATURDAY NIGHT
Your best Magazine Buy

—NFB

SHIPYARD WELDER: Even when orders for ordinary merchant ships were few, orders for oil tankers were plentiful. World tonnage doubled since 1939.

WORLD SHIPPING

The Boom in Oil Tankers

by John L. Marston

FOR SEVERAL YEARS now the world's shipyards have been receiving a constant flow of orders for oil tankers. This persisted even in periods when the orders for ordinary merchant ships were notably low. In July, 1939, the world total was about 16 million tons; in July, 1952, according to London tanker brokers Davies and Newman, Ltd., the world total —excluding United States Government-owned tankers — is about 30.8 million tons.

Most significant expansion is in the British tanker fleet: Britain is building more than 5 million tons of the tankers now under construction, and she owns more than 7 million of the world's 30.8 million tons. Her tankers, of course, ply all over the world; but her own need is particularly important: some of Europe's most ambitious refinery projects are in Britain and the country is becoming established as an important exporter of petroleum products.

Both economic and political factors are behind the boom in oil tankers: Europe's output of coal has not kept pace with the increase in her industrial production: an expanding supply of fuel oil has been necessary to make up the deficit: oil refining is more and more being undertaken in the market area rather than in the crude oil production area. Both economic and political factors have been responsible for this—but politics, as in the closing of the refinery at Haifa and later at Abadan, has been the most obvious factor.

It has been estimated that if the world's consumption of oil increases by no more than 5 per cent annually for the next few years, the annual addition to refining capacity will have to be of the order of 15 million tons annually. It is fortunate that capacity is at present expanding more rapidly for the increase in consumption will evidently be much larger than 5 per cent unless there is a recession. Britain's consumption alone has doubled since pre-war.

Great Britain's growing tanker fleet reflects the tremendous expansion in the country's oil-refining capacity. The new £37 million refinery at Fawley, near Southampton is just part—though the main part—of the expansion program of the British oil industry. The program has taken an investment of £125 million so far, and, by 1953 will have increased the country's refining capacity to 20 million tons a year (of the 3½ million tons pre-program capacity).

HOW MUCH further the expansion program can go during the cold war is questionable. A lot of steel is consumed in handling oil. Refineries, for instance, require about 20 million tons of steel for every million tons annual refining capacity, and the tankers are also large steel consumers. As to the market for all this increased oil production, the experts believe it will be amply large—industrial atomic power, new and improved uses for coal and an end to the cold war notwithstanding.

In any event, Britain appears to be betting on it. Her tanker fleet now ranks second to that of the United States, and will, when already placed orders are completed, surpass it, according to British authorities.

U.S. BUSINESS

Inflation & Elections

by R. L. Hoadley

A VALIANT ATTEMPT is being made to revive a tired boom in the U.S. economy as the Democratic Administration heads into the fall presidential election campaign. To the Democrats, a business recession in an election year is unthinkable. They regret the long steel strike because of the serious setback to defence production. But they welcome the signs of an inflationary push which are now appearing as an aftermath of the steel dispute.

Industrial production had dropped to the lowest levels in more than two years. Automobile assemblies have been cut back nearly 60 per cent. New aluminum plants, scheduled for September opening, will be delayed two months. Tin-plate producers, tin-can makers and the railroads have joined up in an emergency team to save the perishable food crops. Oil refinery and pipeline-construction programs have been set back 25 per cent.

Other slowdowns are apparent in chemical construction, shipyards, power equipment and such transportation equipment as freight cars. Multiple shifts are cropping up at defence plants. Tight markets will be felt in steel for the next eight months. The nation's steel mills, at best, will turn out the lowest output in 1952 since 1949.

All this means that a shortage psychology is again in the air. Inventories in textiles and consumer durable goods have been nearly all cleaned up. The price advance in steel and aluminum will be reflected shortly throughout industry. A drought is dampening prospects of bumper crops. A new wave of inflation is being vigorously fanned as food prices and other elements in the cost of living reach a record high.

Sulphur Supply

THE WORLD-WIDE sulphur shortage is nearly over. This essential material has been in critically short supply ever since the outbreak of the Korean War. It has been a cause of constant concern to the free world because of the widespread use of sulphur in the production of paper, fertilizers and almost every type of industrial product. Today sulphur supplies are adequate for all immediate needs in the U.S. and many firms are not taking the amount they can have under allotments set down by the National Production Authority.

Nearly 100 new sulphur production projects are under way in Canada, the U.S., Sicily, Japan and Spain. A study of these new projects indicates that by the end of 1955 the free world output will be augmented by about 4 million tons.

World production of sulphur in various forms will be increased by around 1.5 million tons by the end of 1952; about 1.3 million by the end of 1953; some 250,000 tons in 1954 and 900,000 tons in 1955.

During the height of the shortage, Japanese producers and a few other foreign producers were able to get as high as $200 a ton for sulphur. Increased supply already has dropped the world price to $93 a ton. This is still far above the $22 a ton charged by domestic producers for domestic shipment under government price-control regulations. The export price is $26.50 a ton.

The International Materials Conference is not as optimistic over the supply outlook as the domestic producers. The IMC agrees that consumption has been brought into line with production and the severe drain on stocks halted. However, the IMC points out that through its allocations there has been a reduction in consumption below the level of demand. The supply, according to IMC figuring, will be 630,000 tons short of requirements in the last half of 1952.

BOOK FOR BUSINESS

Socialist Ill-Fare

THE BRITISH SOCIALIST ILL-FARE STATE — by Cecil Palmer—Copp Clark—$7.50.

by B. K. Sandwell

THE LATE Cecil Palmer was one of the most brilliant, well-informed and passionate opponents of all Socialist tendencies to be found in the British Isles, and his writings and lectures made him popular (with opponents of Socialism) all over the English-speaking world. He was not a deep thinker, but he was an indefatigable worker and an exhaustive compiler. This immense volume, over 600 pages of text, contains hundreds of exhibits of the results of the Socialist experiment in Britain, and they constitute a deeply impressive catalogue.

Mr. Palmer was convinced that the British public can be weaned away from its present adherence to the welfare-state ideal. His book makes little or no allowance for the psychological consequences of the mismanagement of the private-enterprise system in the Great Depression, which on this continent began in 1929 but in Britain even earlier. To expect wisdom from a community after almost a quarter of its people have suffered the physical and spiritual agonies of unemployment is to expect a great deal. The private-enterprise system requires a considerable measure of international "playing the game" if it is to be successful, and it did not receive it in the 'thirties, with results which included Hitler in Germany and Mr. Attlee (a much less evil phenomenon but still a long step towards the authoritarian state) in Britain.

Mr. Palmer was himself an ardent free-trader, and is therefore not to be blamed for the wholesale interference with trade which ruined the operations of the free enterprise system between the two wars; but the sad truth is that you can't have free enterprise as the private possession of each of a few-score separate nations; you can only have it as the collective possession of a large body of nations all willing to exchange its products among themselves.

Newfoundland Hits Its Stride

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

calls the "fishing in troubled waters" phase. This was a successful attempt to induce European firms anxious to locate branch plants in North America to set them up in Newfoundland.

These European firms were handicapped by one great lack—dollars. The Newfoundland Government told them that it would match them dollar for dollar in financing new plants in Newfoundland. The new $5 million machinery plant is an excellent, but not the first, example of this partnership. A Swiss group came over to Newfoundland, set up Canadian Machinery and Industry Construction, and invested $2.5 million in machinery, equipment, building materials and cash capital. The Newfoundland Government loaned the company $2,500,000 for ten years, repayment starting after three years.

Under this same system of Government loans or guarantees, there has been set up in Carbonear, 72 miles from St. John's, a new leather tannery. In this case a German, William Dorn, who is a seventh generation tanner, came to Newfoundland with a complete tannery and has set it up, and put it into production.

On a height of land overlooking the western section of St. John's another major new industry is under construction. It is a $5 million cotton textile plant. This plant of United Cotton Mills Ltd. is the same combination of European know-how with Newfoundland capital that has made the other plants possible.

In Hr. Grace, 68 miles from St. John's on the shore of Conception Bay, there is in storage the first shipment of machinery for yet another big new industry, an oil hardening and refining plant. This plant is to be built by Corona Newfoundland Oil Hardening and Refining Company and is a $2.4 million project. It will process among other oils, Newfoundland-produced whale, seal and herring oils. These are currently shipped out of the Province to be hardened and then shipped back in to be used in margarine production. For a margarine-eating province (11 million pounds a year) like Newfoundland an oil-hardening plant comes under the heading of a local industry.

In July of this year, construction got underway on still another plant. Directly behind the birch plant at Donovans the new pressed board mill of Atlantic Hardboard Industries Ltd., a $1.2 million plant, is being erected. This plant will chip birch veneer cores and other waste wood and turn it into building board and furniture panels. One intriguing feature of this plant is that the buildings are all being prefabricated in Switzerland and shipped across the Atlantic to the Newfoundland plant site, together with the machinery. When the head of the new company, Mr. Gustav Wies, got building estimates in Newfoundland he figured that it was much cheaper to pay the cost of pre-fabricating his building in Europe, plus ocean freight and customs duty. His buidings and a house for himself are expected to arrive in Newfoundland within a month. It is doubtless the first time that a major plant has been moved *in toto* from Europe to Canada.

Among other industries which are scheduled to get started in Newfoundland this year are a $1.5 million fur-processing and dyeing plant, a fine leather goods industry, and an optical industry. Negotiations are under way for a glue plant, a chemical industry, a steel mill, and others still to be announced officially.

This ambitious development plan which the Premier of Newfoundland has frankly admitted is a "make or break" one for the Province, has in 1952 entered a third stage. The Newfoundland Government has been joined in a crown corporation by major U.S. (Harriman Ripley) and Canadian (Wood, Gundy) financial interests. The crown corporation, the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation, with Sir William Stephenson as Chairman, and Dr. Valdmanis as President, has been designated the economic arm of the Newfoundland Government.

THE GOVERNMENT has turned over to it great tracts of territory to develop. The corporation has induced major North American and English industrial firms to come in and survey Newfoundland, particularly its mineral and hydro possibilities. Already this year a dozen companies, among them American Zinc, Selection Trust of England, and Reynolds Metals have sent teams into Newfoundland. The corporation has just completed an aeromagnetic survey on the most promising of its Labrador holdings.

The producing mines are humming along. Buchans Mining Company (lead, zinc, copper) which is mining and milling 325,000 tons of ore a year is prospecting a concession of 6,250 square miles. The Wabana Ore Company Ltd. (a subsidiary of Dosco) is expanding and modernizing to step up production of iron ore at Bell Island from 6,500 to 10,000 tons a day. The fluorspar mines (a major source for the U.S.) at St. Lawrence are operating at record levels.

While Newfoundland is awaiting the development of the great iron-ore deposits in Labrador, it has high hopes of other mineral developments. Major mining companies are in the field. Among them Falconbridge Nickel Mines, which is prospecting a 2,500 sq. mile concession, and Frobisher, which is probing two concession areas for basic metals in Newfound-Labrador.

Among the most interesting of the new finds are asbestos and copper. But the search which catches the imagination of Newfoundlanders is the drilling for oil that is being done by John Fox of Boston on the West Coast of the island. Fox has a three-year oil concession of most of the west coast of Newfoundland. His drilling rigs are at work and he is convinced that he will strike oil. It is enterprise of this nature that Newfoundlanders like to see, particularly as it points up at long last the faith that major industrialists are acquiring in development in Newfoundland.

Along with the more spectacular doings in the mineral and industrial fields, the Newfoundland Government has also been backing expansion of the great fresh frozen fish industry. Old established Newfoundland firms have modernized their plants, bought new draggers, put in bigger freezing plants. Along the south-east and south coast, new big fresh fish plants to supply the U.S. market are under construction. To utilize the waste fish from filleting new fish meal plants are underway.

The impact of all this activity, along with big defence-construction projects by the U.S. armed forces in Newfoundland, has created a boom-time atmosphere.

It does seem at long last that the rest of Canada is beginning to take a real interest in Newfoundland. While Newfoundland's way would be easier if everything from coal subventions to freight rates favored the east as much as it does what has long been regarded as the industrial heart of Canada, Newfoundland is not sitting back and waiting for some miracle to happen. Rather it is showing that out here on the perimeter of Canada there exist the resources and the resourcefulness to overcome odds and to enable this youngest Province to pull its own weight in the Canadian nation.

—Fletcher in the Sioux City Journal

"ME-TOOISM" ON WASHINGTON CORRUPTION

"It is the part of a wise man to keep himself today for tomorrow."
CERVANTES

SPECULATION CAN PROMOTE YOUR SECURITY

Today, speculative securities are supporting the greatest development ever witnessed of Canada's natural resources. From our vast mineral and oil deposits comes new wealth and prosperity—the reward shared by thousands of Canadians whose venture capital helped finance this development.

To these Canadians "intelligent speculation" is a prime factor in promoting their financial security. Such speculation—based on factual information, sound planning, and intelligent broker-client relations—increases the probability of capital gain that is always tax-free and often substantial.

This is a basic idea that is given practical expression in our company's policy. If after reading the quotations from this statement of policy you agree with our thinking, we sincerely invite your enquiries.

QUOTATIONS FROM OUR STATEMENT OF POLICY

Clients of Douglass, Allen, Davis Limited will be given the opportunity to participate in any sponsored issue before the offering to the general public.

No property will be sponsored unless it has a favourable mineral showing, and then only on the basis of competent technical advice.

No mining property will be sponsored on the basis of location alone.

Informational bulletins will be mailed regularly, and they will contain both the favourable and the unfavourable news, with equal frankness.

Our complete Statement of Policy available on request.

DOUGLASS, ALLEN, DAVIS
LIMITED
192 Bay Street, Toronto - EMpire 3-6288
S. T. DOUGLASS JOHN ALLEN, C.A.
K. A. DAVIS
Dealers and Underwriters of Speculative Securities

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE Ltd.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY
TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND
Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.
CALVIN BULLOCK Ltd.

A good envelope is well received . . .
National Paper Goods Ltd.
144-158 Queen St. North
Hamilton, Ontario
We still make the best envelopes
ALSO LOCATED IN
Halifax • Montreal • Toronto
Winnipeg • Vancouver

BARYMIN COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 11

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on September 10th, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 25th, 1952.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

August 12, 1952.

SAVINGS SYSTEM

The Bank: Reservoir and Pump

by L. G. Gillett

President, The Canadian Bankers' Association

IF I HAVE any quarrel with those who write about my profession of banking—or even with those who delight in taking apart the banking system and reassembling it in some other form—it is that they make it appear so complex and involved that it becomes almost unintelligible. To my way of thinking, banking is a lot simpler than the experts make it out to be—and a lot more human.

When each family had its own well or cistern, the town water supply was limited and often uncertain. There was no large reserve supply for emergency purposes, for fire or drought. So towns and cities conserved their water resources, built reservoirs or towers and piped the water to individual homes.

Similarly, when there were no banks, each family had to keep its own supply of money and valuables. This practice was unsafe, due to fire and theft, but more than that, it resulted in there being no central pool or reservoir of surplus funds to assist production on the farms, in the factories or by individuals.

In essence, that is what a bank is—a repository for surplus funds. It mobilizes the savings of thousands of people and, while anyone is free to withdraw all or part of his deposit anytime he wishes, the bank, from the large pool of funds it always has on hand, makes loans to individuals, companies, partnerships and public authorities. There are, of course, other services provided by a bank but its primary function must always be to safeguard the money of its depositors.

As a practical banker, I sometimes wonder how many people actually understand banking services, how many appreciate what a bank can do for them. That may sound as if we bankers have failed in some way to sell our product or "merchandise" it, as they say nowadays. But the fact is that banking is one business where the initiative must lie with the customer and only in a limited way can banks go out looking for business.

IN MANY respects, banking in Canada has changed fundamentally, and for the better, in the past 30 or 40 years. When I started my career 44 years ago, banks had a reputation of being cold, austere institutions. Only a relatively small fragment of the population used banking services. There appeared to be a spirit of aloofness about banks and far too many people seemed to be actually afraid of them.

I think we have changed that picture to a remarkable degree in recent years. There is nothing cold, austere, or frightening about a branch bank today. There is a friendly air about them. They are functional in appearance and literally, as well as figuratively, the manager's door is open. The staff has been drilled in courtesy and in satisfying the customer. The result is that more Canadians use the banks today than ever before and they have more money on deposit than ever before. The average Canadian uses his bank as he uses his grocery store or service station—and this is the way it should be. But I am still convinced that many Canadians lack an appreciation of the full range of banking services open to them and many fail to realize that a bank can be of great benefit, even in such family problems as buying next winter's fuel supply or sending Junior off to college.

Good banking is essentially the exercise of good judgment, of being able to evaluate a risk, and of knowing how far one can go with safety. I never hesitate to stand up for the Canadian banking system because I regard it as the best in the world and peculiarly suitable to the needs of this country. Of course, I would never claim that it has no faults. It would be bound to possess these, as long as it was operated by human beings, but I do believe Canadians are fortunate in the system and policies that have been evolved over the years and realize fully that with 10 banks, all essentially selling the same thing, and that is service, no actual or prospective customer need ever feel that his legitimate wants will not be satisfied.

THIS element of competition among banks is an integral part of the Canadian banking system. It has been that way as long as I can remember, and I hope it never changes. There is competition for deposits and loans, and competition in the speed and accuracy and dependability of ancillary services. All banks operate under a statutory rate ceiling of six per cent and, in a general way, their costs of operation are about the same. This produces what may appear to be a sameness in rates which, after all, are based on the cost of doing business. But the competition based on quality and speed of service is conspicuous — and there always is the choice of banks open to the customer.

The banks have been established by the people to look after their personal financial affairs. So the question is how do the banks carry out that daily duty of looking after the people's money? Do they do it efficiently? Are the people satisfied with the daily banking service they

—Lane, in The Hamilton Spectator

HER FIRST DATE

get? The answer rests, in the main, with the owners of the 8 million deposit accounts in the Canadian chartered banks, the people who, of their own free choice, ask the banks to look after their money. It is unlikely that they would continue to leave their money on deposit if they were dissatisfied and they certainly would not leave it if they lacked confidence in the banks. As a matter of fact, the intricate banking machine which, among other things, handles 7 million cheques drawn by people every day, runs so smoothly that most people take it for granted. It runs so smoothly that I doubt whether anyone ever thinks how intricate and delicate or how important and efficient the machinery really is.

One of the abiding strengths of the Canadian banking system lies in the decennial revision of The Bank Act, the basic banking law of the country. This system, dating back to the days of Confederation, has resulted in the banking system never becoming static or rigid but flexible and adaptable to changing needs and changing conditions. The next revision will be in 1954 when Parliament, through the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons, will conduct public hearings and, in effect, take The Bank Act apart to see how it can be improved in the light of changes in the general economy of Canada that have taken place in the previous ten years.

NO OTHER country follows this system of decennial revision of the basic banking law and, as far as I know, there are no other corporations in this country whose charters or licences are extended for only ten-year periods after detailed examination by a parliamentary committee. In saying that, I should make it clear that I am not complaining, because I realize this procedure has produced a banking system that rests solidly on the confidence of the Canadian people and one that is geared to the particular needs of this counry. The procedure has worked satisfactorily, both for the Canadian people and the Canadian banks.

Through all the years the Canadian banks have been operating, one distinctive feature has remained: the branch bank. The first Canadian bank charters embodied this feature and, as a banking system, Canada has extended branch banking farther than any other country. It has many advantages in a growing, expanding nation and particularly in one split into distinctive geographical areas, with varying seasonal and economic needs. The branch-bank system permits a concentration of funds far exceeding the deposit resources of a community. On the other hand, it gives strength and diversification to a bank's loan portfolio thereby minimizing losses due to local conditions.

In recent years, particularly since the war, many new branches have been opened by Canadian banks. Some of these are in remote areas where development is just starting, because, with our system of branch banks, we can follow closely in the footprints of the pioneer and thereby hasten the opening up of frontier sections.

BC's Floating General Store

by Robert Francis

WHEN loggers and homesteaders and fishing-village people along the west coast of BC can't get to the general store for their household goods and a gossip, the store comes to them.

In three years, Bill Graham and his family and their floating general store, the 71-foot motorship *Coast Enterprise*, have become as much a part of coastal life as the tugs and church-mission boats that ply the fjords of the coast.

Docked in North Vancouver taking on supplies for his mid-year trip, Graham has been setting up new merchandise on the counters and shelves which give the interior of *Coast Enterprise* the friendly, slightly jumbled air of a rural general store.

Graham takes his ship only to settlements where there is no other store, and his customers come aboard not only for their only chance to shop, but to get the latest news from "outside".

Coast Enterprise is a real family business. Graham's pretty wife Jean, their girls Beverly, 11, and Wendy, 9, and their boy Billy, 4, as well as Bill's father Jason who is chief engineer, are all part of the show.

For the youngsters, except when they have to stay at home at school, life is one long ocean-going cruise along the beautiful Inside Passage between the mainland and Vancouver Island, and as far north as the southern tip of the Alaska Panhandle.

Long lines of print dresses hang next to shelves of toothpaste, swimming trunks and coal-oil lamps. Cases of soda pop are piled near the comic books.

You can leave your watch to be repaired next time *Coast Enterprise* reaches North Vancouver, or enter a subscription for the city newspapers and wait for them to get to you. One of Graham's most popular items is a job lot of War Assets airplane propellers, which he sells for living-room ornaments.

The ship may have as much as $15,000 worth of merchandise aboard, and her 18-foot beam holds her so steady that even in the roughest weather nothing slides off the top of her glass counters. It does get rough in the Inside Passage, and while Graham relies on his self-taught navigation and seamanship, *Coast Enterprise* was washed ashore in one bad storm, losing rudder and propeller.

Bill Graham not only taught himself, in years around boats as a youngster, how to handle his own craft, but designed his own clutch control and hydraulic-steering device for the 200 hp U.S. Navy diesel which pushes *Enterprise* along at 10 knots.

The ship was only a hulk, the remains of a burned coastal cruiser, when Graham, who had decided there was a business to be built among settlements along the coast, took her over. He and his father gradually built up the superstructure, put in furnishings and bought the U.S. war surplus engine and other equipment. Later he bought a second identical engine to use as a "Christmas tree" for spare parts.

The *Coast Enterprise* sails five round trips a year, spending a couple of weeks between voyages being overhauled and restocked. But Graham won't even make a guess how far he sails during a round trip. He takes her in and out of so many bays and fjords between Vancouver and the north coast that he hasn't time to work out a little detail like mileage.

He's far too busy and happy at his multiple job as captain, assistant engineer, plumber, ship's carpenter, navigator, storekeeper and master of his own household. All he knows is that practically every mile he sails is a useful service to some lonely coast dweller.

—Frank Pinkerton

FAMILY members all play part in the store's operation. Left to right, Billy, Wendy, Bill Graham, Jean, Beverly, and Jason Graham around novelty counter.

Industrial Gas Burners
Many Types
For Manufactured, Natural, Mixed and Propane
Send for new Bulletin No. 8
Wayne Forge & Machine Company Ltd.
256 Adelaide Street West • Toronto

it pays to

STANDARDIZE

on the

COMPLETE

LINE

Since 1888 Office Specialty has sold directly from its factories through its stores to its customers, fixing the responsibility of every sale. Office Specialty makes the most complete line of steel, wood and paper office furnishings and supplies in Canada, assuring absolute satisfaction with every purchase.

FILING SYSTEMS
and
OFFICE FURNITURE

OFFICE SPECIALTY
Manufacturing Co. Limited

NEWMARKET ONTARIO

branches from coast to coast

the CHANTECLER
"ONE OF CANADA'S OUTSTANDING RESORT HOTELS"
Ste-Adèle-en-haut, Québec
45 MILES NORTH OF MONTREAL
Open 365 days of the year to 150 guests
A. THOMPSON
E. A. MARIN

O.L.C.
Ontario Ladies' College
WHITBY, ONTARIO
Residential and Day School for Girls, near Toronto, offering Elementary School to Senior Matriculation. Music, Art, Household Science (dietetics), Secretarial Science, Speech Arts and Drama. Entrance scholarships. Prospectus on request.
REV. S. L. OSBORNE B.A., B.D., Mus. D., Principal

"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

BOOK REVIEWS

Some Flying Off The Beam

THE FLIGHT OF THE ARCTIC TERN — by Constance and Harmon Helmericks — McClelland & Stewart—$5.00.

by D. M. LeBourdais

FOR SOME YEARS, Connie and Harmon (Bud) Helmericks have made Arctic Alaska their stamping-ground. At first, they travelled by boat and dogsled, living with Eskimos part of the time, and part of the time on their own. They have become enthusiasts about the far north, have written four previous books, and have become popular lecturers.

In recent years, they have taken to the air and their latest book is an account of flights made from the United States, across Canada, to Alaska, and along the Arctic coast as far east as Cambridge Bay, in the Northwest Territories of Canada.

The pleasure which readers cannot fail to get from Connie's (she does the writing) starry-eyed narrative, Bud's excellent pictures, and their genuine affection for the native peoples, is marred by Connie's almost complete inaccuracy concerning things Canadian (and presumably on other points as well). Only a few of the most glaring instances can be touched on here.

Edmonton has not yet reached "over a quarter of a million" (p. 27); Fort St. John is not "where we left the railroad behind" (p. 36); the Hudson's Bay Company does not have a franchise, exclusive or otherwise, to carry tourists on the Mackenzie (p. 149); the reindeer herds near the south of the Mackenzie *have* increased and have done very well since the experiment was begun in 1935 (p. 156); her account (pp. 156-58) of the regulations concerning game preserves in the Canadian north and their purpose is misleading and unfair.

Discussing the manner in which the truth is distorted by others, Connie says (p. 203): "I just think that accuracy is difficult for human nature to attain." It is a pity that she and human nature have so much in common.

Naturalo-pastoral

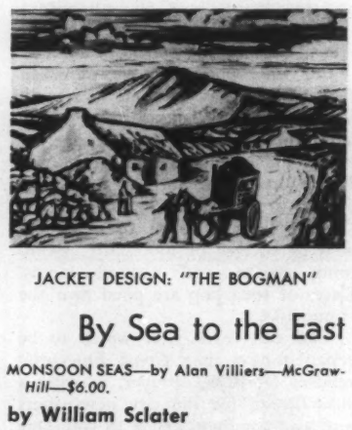
THE BOGMAN — by Walter Macken — Macmillan—$3.00.

by Melwyn Breen

A REMOTE village in Ireland is the setting for this naturalistic novel, which has a great deal of atmosphere and a somewhat contrived but nevertheless convincing plot. The "Bogman", Cahal Kinsella, is the hero of the book, a boy who returns from an Industrial Farm where he was sent as an illegitimate orphan. He returns to the village of Caherlo to work for his grandfather, a taciturn, unfeeling man who evicted his daughter on the birth of the hero.

The book tells of Cahal's gradual building up of enmities in the village until everyone is against him. He has a gift for making up songs that become widely known and, since some of them treat of the foibles of the villagers, this partly serves to increase the antagonism. But he marries a woman twice his age under his grandfather's dominating insistence and it is only after having antagonized the whole village that he manages to shake off his grandfather's tyranny. His eventual escape from Caherlo comes about after his near death by violence.

The novel falls somewhere between Mary Webb and Hardy: Hardian in its philosophy and Webb-like in its occasional lapse into sentimentality. The book quietly builds from low pressure to high and in its evocation of Ireland and Irish folk it goes beyond the usually rather automatic emotion that comes with the very breath of the brogue.



JACKET DESIGN: "THE BOGMAN"

By Sea to the East

MONSOON SEAS—by Alan Villiers—McGraw-Hill—$6.00.

by William Sclater

THIS is one of the rare occasions when the non-fiction reader is doubly fortunate both in the subject of a book and the writer.

The Indian Ocean is the most fascinating of the world's three great waterways. Much of its history was made in sail, by Arab, Persian and Indian dhows, Portuguese navs, ubiquitous junks, great spoon-bowed British East Indiamen and the graceful, flying clippers of Europe and America.

Alan Villiers, the chronicler of the white wings of the sea, was himself a seaman before the mast, in sail. He was Captain and Master Mariner of his own lovely Joseph Conrad in these waters. He has sailed in Arab dhows and in World War II commanded a flotilla of landing craft in the Indian Ocean, to say nothing of his extensive sailoring in other seas. We are fortunate in our generation in having him to write a seabook such as this.

The book has vision, range and sweep as before our eyes the panorama of the past leads into the present. It was a significant year in which Vasco da Gama, consolidating the work of other great Portuguese navigators sailed into the Indian Ocean and turned the flank of the Moors so effectively that the Arab world commenced the decline that is so much in evidence today as the full significance of Western civilization impinges upon it.

Behind the Portuguese came the English, Dutch, French and soon, as time goes in these waters, the adventurers of America. Here sailed the Salem Frigate and the Boston clippers and here too sailed Captain Kidd, Avery, Tew and many another pirate based on Madagascar to take their toll of John Company ships and other honest merchantmen. The book abounds in incidental tales of shipwreck and piracy. There was the Englishman on Cocos with his hand-picked harem of 177 beautiful Eastern girls and we learn what happened when Captain Clunies Ross arrived there with his lusty Highland Scots to make a settlement.

This is not only the story of the distant past in these waters but the pageant of our own history in these lands. If, in the coming of the long, modern airlines reaching down over the deserts and the big steamers plying their rigid routes, the author knows nostalgia for a thousand romantic anchorages left to linger unused, let us remember that these are the pathfinders of the greater day now dawning over these historic waters. In the Americas men looking to the westward see in the wake of the New Bedford whalers and the Boston clippers the pioneers in the great ocean commerce now building with the lands that fringe these monsoon seas.

One of the Ocean series this book not only fills a great need in our understanding of the modern world but is reading of the kind that is thoroughly enjoyable at any age.

Very Rough Edge

CHILDREN OF KAYWANA—by Edgar Mittelholzer—Copp Clark—$3.50.

by Hal Tracey

INURED as present day readers are to fiction that makes use of crimes and abnormalities of every conceivable type, even those with the strongest stomachs will find Edgar Mittelhölzer's latest novel hard going. Almost every conceivable kind of horror has been included—rape, murder by poisoning, murder by burial alive, incest, sadism, masochism, homosexualism, castration, matricide—it's hard to imagine any that Mittelhölzer has missed.

And most of these horrors are visited on one family, the Dutch van Groenwegels, who are part British Guiana Indian, part white and part Negro. The family is obsessed by the desire to be strong and powerful—Mittelhölzer's theme is that power corrupts, and he doesn't leave to the imagination the unlovely forms the corruption can take.

He traces the family history through several generations, beginning with

the native woman Kaywana, with her "fire blood", and her valiant stand against a malevolent witch doctor who attacks her in her husband's absence. This last-ditch fight, in which Kaywana is killed, gives rise to the motto that the van Groenwegels never run, and those who do not adhere to that motto are the "soft strain" that crops up in the family once or twice in every generation.

The novel reaches its climax in an uprising of the Negro slaves imported from Africa, and still more atrocities and horrors, inflicted in revenge by the slaves because of the cruelty and torture they have suffered at the hands of the planters.

Mittelhölzer says in his foreword that little is known of the history of British Guiana, even in the colony itself. If all the chapters are as black as the one he has brought to light, perhaps it would be just as well to leave the curtain mercifully closed on the rest.

Of Human Beings

ALL ROADS LEAD TO PEOPLE — by Henry Baerlein—*Ryerson*—$5.00.

by Carlton McNaught

FIRST-HAND impressions of a changing world, from the late nineties to the eve of the second world war, have been packed into this book of 314 pages. The writer is an Englishman who preferred the roving life of a journalist and unofficial diplomat to a post in the family textile business in Manchester.

In his gossipy chronicle, Henry Baerlein has unrolled a panorama of events and peoples in eastern and western Europe, in Mexico, Central and South America, North Africa, the Mediterranean islands and India covering a long lifetime of travel and study. He met and talked with the chief personages in a dozen or more countries, and was close to forces which unseated rulers, overturned regimes, and shaped national destinies. He knew intimately many of the leading literary figures of his time, as well as men and women of influence in social and political life.

Too often the glimpses he gives us behind the scenes are tantalizingly brief. We miss the fulness of description and the mellow reflectiveness of a Lord Frederic Hamilton or an Osbert Sitwell. Nevertheless, the total effect is one of the richness and variety of human existence, and the importance of the individual, as an agent of forces greater than himself, in the slow advance towards a world of brotherhood and harmony. There are good photographs to supplement the text.

Patchwork Piece

PANORAMA—by Phyllis Bentley—*Longmans, Green*—$3.00.

by J. L. Charlesworth

IN THIS series of seven short stories, all more or less connected with the West Riding of Yorkshire, but otherwise unconnected with each other, Phyllis Bentley has tried to give a broad picture of one section of England over a period of three and a half centuries.

The attempt is ambitious, but does

not quite succeed. Miss Bentley knows her West Riding thoroughly, for it is the scene of most of her novels. She also understands Yorkshire character and is a competent enough craftswoman to translate her understanding into words. Yet, in the medium of the short story, she seems less at ease than she is in her novels. The characters have been too hastily flung together, without much reason other than the habit of producing a new book annually and so keeping the author's name before her public. There is evidence of some carelessness, as when she uses Gluck's "Che faro" as a motif in the most pretentious story of the collection, and has it sung by a tenor, instead of a contralto, and forgets that the name, Eurydice, whether sung in English or Italian, must be pronounced in the Italian manner to fit the accents of the music. In her final story, designed to show the deterioration of Yorkshire character under present-day socialism, she misses her effect by making her hero too stupid for credibility.

Disappointed readers will join in the hope that Miss Bentley will return to the field of the novel, and take more care with her next one.

World Morals

AN INTRODUCTION TO WORLD POLITICS — by W. Friedmann—*Macmillan*—$2.00.

by Bernard Keble

THIS admirable and very up-to-date volume is the work of a man who has done much serious and open-minded thinking about the state of the world, and who possesses a pretty comprehensive knowledge of what has been going on in it during the past half-century. When it was written Professor Friedmann was on the staff of the University of Melbourne, and he is now on that of the University of Toronto. He pays unusual attention to the moral concepts involved in international relations, and has not failed (as too many easy optimists have) to note that any international order not based on force must have certain agreed principles of action—"such as the establishment of an international security force or an international bill of rights, or the international distribution of foodstuffs"—but that these must leave out of consideration their sources of inspiration, which will be different with different peoples. "To do otherwise would be likely to lead to a new era of religious and messianic wars of conquest."

The subject of population pressures, which is rather closely associated with that of moral concepts, also receives much attention. The author points out that the natural offset to fecundity, hitherto supplied by famines and diseases, has been greatly reduced in Asia in recent years, and that the Western nations are in no position to stop this development. "What the people of India, Indonesia or China will do when they have been roused from their abject poverty and illiteracy, nobody can tell." Writing in Australia, Professor Friedmann does not suggest any marked change in the distribution of population as between the crowded and the sparsely settled countries, but he may have hoped that his readers would draw their own conclusions.

There is an admirable Short Reading List and the book is well indexed.

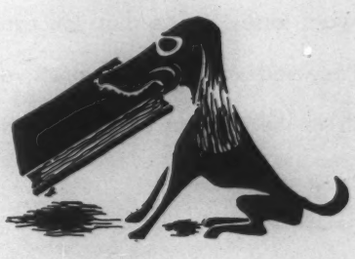
Red-Eyed History

THIRTY YEARS: The Story of the Communist Movement in Canada—by Tim Buck—*Progress Books*—$1.00.

by B. K. Sandwell

IT MUST be a great advantage to be able to look at history with a complete disregard for any elements in it which do not suit one's ideology. Mr. Buck holds that in 1939 "The Chamberlain government rejected the Soviet proposal for a military alliance, British-Soviet negotiations were broken off and the Soviet government entered into negotiations with the Nazi government. Out of these negotiations came the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact . . . the sole alternative by which the Soviet government could maintain the conditions for the defeat of Hitler's plan. The Soviet-German pact guaranteed the defeat of the Fascists." You join your enemy to destroy him!

But we do not have to confine ourselves to the twentieth century in our admiration of the coloring power of Mr. Buck's spectacles. In 1941 the majority in the Political Bureau of the Canadian Communist Party wanted to advocate—and indeed for a time did advocate—"Canadian independence", on the theory that the British connection was a limitation on Canadian sovereignty and that getting rid of it would please the French Canadians. But this policy was abandoned at a "plenum" attended by "nearly 100 leaders of the party", in January 1943—which time of course the war had ceased to be an objectionable imperialistic one against a ruler with whom the Soviet had an Anti-Aggression Pact, and had become a most praiseworthy enterprise in defence of Socialism.



The plenum declared, what was pretty generally believed by Canadians outside the Communist party, that the struggle for Canadian freedom, such as it was, had been completed and "the Canadian bourgeoisie enjoy complete and unquestioned sovereignty". The "independence" move was condemned as the heresy of "right-opportunism", and a lot of people had either to swallow their words very swiftly or get out of the party. In August the party was reorganized as the Labor-Progressive party, only to get itself infected almost immediately with the heresies of Browderism. Poor Mr. Buck must have had a hard time keeping it straight, with the aid of cables from Moscow.

Mr. Fred Rose is only mentioned once, in the statement that A. A. MacLeod, J. B. Salsberg and he had been elected in various constituencies under the Labor-Progressive banner shortly before the reorganization convention. The party slogan is now, not "Make Canada Independent" (of Britain), but "Keep Canada Independent" (of the United States). The party's avowed aim—it can hardly have any real hope of achieving it, and must have other and less admissible ideas in mind—is "a broad alliance of democratic forces: Communists, social reformers, trade unions, farm organizations, French- and English-speaking, Catholics and Protestants". This alliance, Mr. Buck says, will eventually take away power from "the hands of the numerically small clique of monopolists", and thus pave the way for that liquidation of the bourgeoisie to which every Communist looks forward as to the coming of the millennium.

Guys and Dolls

LOVE CONQUERS NOTHING: A Glandular History of Civilization—by Emily Hahn—*Doubleday*—$4.50.

by Franklin Davey McDowell

IF YOU were thrilled by some of the world's so-called "Great Romances", such as Helen of Troy and Paris or Antony and Cleopatra, then don't raise your blood pressure by reading "Love Conquers Nothing". Miss Hahn doesn't agree. She thinks the beautiful Helen was a dumb cluck, empty above the eyebrows, and Paris a mere nude perfectionist, sans courage, sans courtesy, so low-down that he lifted the wronged husband's iron cooking pots along with his wife. Miss Hahn blames Paris severely for this breach of etiquette and thinks the ancient world would have been better off without either of them—Iliad or no Iliad.

But if you have suffered in your youth from a surfeit of old saws, such as "Love Conquers All", you'll greet "Love Conquers Nothing" with delight, not to say guffaws. The subject lends itself admirably to Miss Hahn's aptitude for the trick phrase and devastating sentence. Even the dust jacket embellishes her theme: it shows Cupid leaning on a crutch with a female of the species about to crown him with a heavy basket of flowers.

Miss Hahn has selected 13 histori-

casuals . . . for college or career

Perfect co-ordination . . . in a wool jersey blouse that you can wear front-to-back if you like and a tweed wool jumper. Expressive of our college or career casuals in the Campus Shop, Fashion Floor, The Third.

SIMPSON'S STORES AND ORDER OFFICES SERVE CANADIANS FROM COAST TO COAST

cal romances, some well-known, some little-known and some not known at all; but mark well the number and check the book for the fate of the affairs. And she probes these dead ashes of passion with all the intensity of a psychiatrist groping after submerged sins. If at times she may lag a bit, it is only to drag out a new misdemeanor and once more the reader is convulsed with hilarity.

To touch upon two of these 13 cases of heartburn. There is Antony and Cleopatra. She sizes up Cleo as an empire snatcher in a big way and Antony as a garden variety of souse. Her conclusion is "the ancients were a very unpleasant people." Then there is Katharine Howard, fifth queen of Henry VIII. Katharine has the author's full approbation because she was the one out of Henry's misdeal of six who made him writhe in splintered pride and outraged dignity; yet poor Katharine was such a clodpate she didn't know it. As Miss Hahn writes: "What Henry did to history was not so important as how he did it."

Although Miss Hahn's style and approach are completely different, her book brought to mind the interesting way Damon Runyon told his stories. Perhaps this was because of his individualistic presentation, or the highly individualistic characters he grouped under "guys and dolls". In any event, here we see the mature Emily Hahn at her best. If her work appears to be a partial denial of her first writings, it may be that she has brushed up on her psychology, psychiatry and is now dealing with sociology and that her stories are based upon Adler, with the sex weapon wielded for power, rather than on Freud. She proves that biology is not so very selective and women who treat sex lightly get a short-weight of love.

We wish, however, that Miss Hahn had rejected that ineffectual "Bearded Demoiselle", who was but an incident in intrigue, for Eleanor of Aquitaine who spit in the eye of one king and was chucked in the tower by another for dealing from the bottom of the deck. As Damon Runyon would have put it, she was some doll.

Miss Hahn has it this way: "Love in history usually runs a bad second. When it does win the race you have no history at all. Happy men do not make history." All we can add is that her guys and dolls were very tough people indeed. So if you want to spend a few joyous hours just let Miss Hahn prove to you how naughty they were!

Writers & Writing

GERALD GRAHAM, formerly of Queen's who is now Rhodes Professor of Imperial History in the University of London, is spending the summer writing a history for the Champlain Society of the almost forgotten Walker Expedition of 1711 which ended in disaster on rocks near Seven Islands in an attempt to capture Quebec.

Dr. Graham's "Canada", published in 1950 (Ryerson $2.25) is one of the best and brightest short histories of this country we have read. He has broken a good deal of new ground by associating the Canadian record with European events which either motivated or influenced what was done here. After reading the 177 pages of "Canada" we are looking forward to the story of the Admiral Walker disaster.

■ That interesting little British booklet "Now and Then" does a feature on "Cautionary Paragraphs for Rapid Writers" which includes paragraphs on "Withitsery", "Itwasnotism", "Perhapsity" and "Askiness". Just to give you an idea this is the one on "Askiness":

"Had she forgotten something? What could it be? Why was she so uneasy? When had she last seen him? She was the prey of questing doubts. At the back of her mind lurked the suspicion that all was not well. Was she sure she had posted the letter? Who could reassure her? Where was the friend to whom she could turn? How——? Which——? What——? Would——? (Young writers beware. This could be more unsettling than "A Rose is a Rose is a Rose.")

■ "The Sleeping Sword" is being published this month by McClelland & Stewart. This is the new story by PEARL FRYE whose book "A Game for Empires" told the story of Lord Nelson up to the Battle of the Nile. It concerns the victorious Nelson sailing into Naples for a hero's welcome and the start of his seven year romance with the flamboyant Lady Hamilton. Making use of letters and diaries, Miss Frye has brought history to full life size.

■ This month sees the launching of the McClelland & Stewart publication "The Tundra World", a tale of life outside Churchill, Manitoba, last outpost of civilization before the vast expanse of the Barrens. It is by THEODORA C. STANWELL-FLETCHER, author of the popular "Driftwood Valley".

■ In the exciting new "The Sinner of Saint Ambrose" by ROBERT RAYNOLDS the reader journeys across the whole of the Roman world, from decadent Constantinople to the African city of Hippo, from barbaric splendour of Alaric's camp to the half-civilized Island of Britain; a magnificent picture of the collapse of the Roman empire as seen through the eyes of a young Roman noble, would-be-emperor, critic, lover and defender of the Eternal City.

■ A group of University of Toronto students, employed by the City of Toronto for the summer, go out each day and do important work like cutting weeds, forking up pieces of paper and debris in parks, and muddy road work. The other day a few of the boys, stripped to their brawny, brown waists, were sloshing around in the mud when an American tourist with a little boy by the hand looked over the bridge where they were working.

"What are they?" asked the little boy; big eyed.

"Those, my son," said the tourist father, "are what are known as the Canadian hunkies."

—*Ricu*

—Nelson Smith

SINGERS at Toronto's "Melody Fair": top, Kathryn Albertson, Winnipeg; Doris Swan, Saskatoon; Sylvia Grant, Calgary.

Musical Comedy

"MELODY Fair" is doing right well by its Canadian singers; and they are doing right well by this second season musical circus. U.S. Producer Leighton Brill promised last year that he'd give his Canadian singing ensemble a break as soon as they were ready. The break came this year. Doris Swan of Saskatoon and Kathryn Albertson of Winnipeg were ready.

After their stint with "Melody Fair" last summer they hied themselves to New York. Doris won a place on radio "Godfrey's Chesterfield Show"; Kathryn appeared in three musicals. So this year at "Melody Fair" they are singing featured roles.

And Sylvia Grant of Calgary, a member of this year's chorus, had a never-to-be-forgotten opening night. She was a finalist on CBC's "Opportunity Knocks" contest and was singing her way to top award at the time "Melody Fair's" opening night curtain was due to go up. The radio win entitled her to ten weeks on the air. "Melody Fair" released her so she could take up the award.

FILMS

Water for the Elephants?

by Melwyn Breen

"THE GREATEST Show on Earth", as a slogan, can be applied in quite a few different ways to the movie of the name. For sheer spectacle, the union of technicolor with Cecil B. DeMille's view of life as about five times larger than it is, plus all the elements of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey circus, the picture adds up to a combination that is dizzying, dazzling and exhausting. I suppose that's just about the only serious flaw there is to the picture: like the circus it's just too much and too long. I think if you could see it in chapters like the old serials it wouldn't be so overwhelming and it probably would capture from its audience an appreciation of the enormous thing that's been done.

As it is, the film goes for two and a half hours and the general impression is just about the same as you get in seeing the circus in the flesh. You have the World's Greatest Trapez-Artist in the centre ring; but there's the World's Second Greatest Trapeze Artist in the left ring and the World's *Third* Greatest in the right ring. The limits of the film medium allow you to see them more or less one at a time but the net effect is of simultaneity, wonder and, finally, total exhaustion.

THERE are parades, floats, bands, costumes with feathers, costumes with spangles. There are dozens of clowns, scores of elephants, whole platoons of horses: horses that dance, horses that roll over in unison, that rear up unison. There are girls in red, girls in green, girls in purple; giraffes, monkeys, baby gorillas, hippos and—well, the list goes on indefinitely.

Behind all this there is a purpose that is characteristic of the Cecil B. DeMille much larger-than life outlook. He provides a narrative comment through the film: a throaty account of the life of the circus and of the lives of those who perform in it. This sentimentality of DeMille's would be appalling if, behind it, you didn't detect the soul of a man thoroughly and completely convinced by his own spectacular hokum. For there is nothing phony about the DeMille enthusiasm and zest for bigness, bigness and more bigness, however flossy and slick his presentation of it may be.

Looking at these backstage stories with something less than DeMille's sheer intoxication with enormity, they are faithful copies of life in the circus as the small spectator thinks it should be. There are the falls from the trapeze, the boy-girl tangles, the fugitives from justice, the crooked midway-game operators. But the love stories — which have a three-ring element to them too—are all linked together by the theme that "each man kills the thing he loves", which undoubtedly struck Cecil B. DeMille and his associates as the ultimate in romantic profundity.

Beneath all these things the performers themselves tend to get rather buried. But behind that regiment of elephants is Dorothy Lamour who seems to do a great deal more than she really does: which is to stand about in one beglittered costume after another. Up there among the rafters of the Big Top are Cornel Wilde and Betty Hutton. And behind the Pagliaccian make-up is the still, sad face of James Stewart. There is *some* acting but what can the mere expression on an actor's face do to combat the nimble foot of the tight-rope walker; the hair-raising spins of the aerialists; the bicycling bears, the acrobatic dogs?

AFTER the churning, bubbling and boiling that is on view in "The Greatest Show on Earth", the line-up of the other movies of the week seems rather miniscule. There is a film currently showing that would recapture the Twenties, the era that has been sublimated by time into a decade's length party with no one paying the piper and yet the dance going on and on and on. "Has Anybody Seen My Gal" recreates the period in the clichés that somehow never lose their magic: the coon-skin coat, the Stutz bearcat, the *cloche* hat, the short skirt and so on.

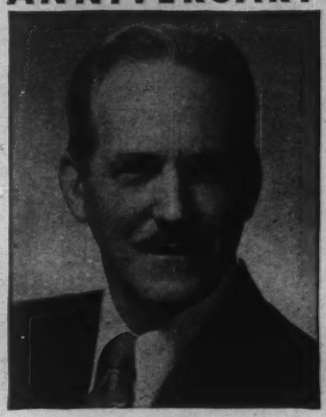
The story of the movie concerns an elderly millionaire (Charles Coburn) who leaves all his money to a small-town druggist. This brings the druggist and his family—among them the ingenue Piper Laurie—to a series of misfortunes caused by greed. But the timely arrival of Black Friday puts everything to rights and enables Coburn, who is getting cuter and cuter with every film, to say pithily. "It isn't money that makes you happy; it's doing what you can with what you've got." And who is going to argue with *that?*

ANOTHER essay on the opening up of Texas, "Untamed Frontier", attempts to reshuffle the elements that made "Duel in the Sun" a monumental bore and builds up into a stark drama of land-baron vs. homesteader; ne'er-do-well son vs. patient plodding poor relation; and Woman whose virtue is unassailable. But just as fast as it's built up, with homesteaders trying to get through the barbed-wire fence that shuts them off from "Gummint land" and facing a stolid line of the retainers of the Denbow family, a change of heart, a couple of quick deaths and a pair of wire cutters winds up both the conflict and the film.

Joseph Cotten, as the patient poor relation gives another of his well known displays of "decent chappiness"; Scott Brady plays the no-good son and Shelley Winters is at hand, adenoidally causing trouble for them both.

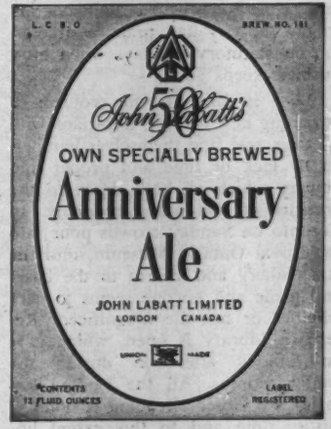
(MARY LOWERY ROSS *is on vacation.*)

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY



...WINSTON BARRON

Familiar to theatre-goers around the world, Wynn Barron, famous news-voice, is celebrating this year his 10th Anniversary as editor and commentator of Canadian Paramount News. When *you* celebrate this occasion—or any special event—drink *lighter, smoother* Anniversary Ale. Brewed expressly for celebrations, Anniversary's lightness and smoothness is combined with all the body and character traditional with Labatt's*. It will double your enjoyment. But why wait for a special occasion? Order a bottle next time you're thirsty, or take a case home and let *lighter, smoother* Anniversary Ale *be* the occasion! John Labatt Limited.



**The swing is definitely to*

LABATT'S

TOUR ENGLAND
AND
THE CONTINENT
In Our Self-Drive Cars
Rates from £9.—weekly ($24.00)
Maps and guide books free
Brochures air-mailed on request
G. S. HALL LTD.
King's Court Garage
302-6, King St., Hammersmith, London, W. 6, England

—Norris in The Vancouver Sun

" . . . and to assist your neighbors in maintaining this record, could you take steps to mute a fearful temptation . . . ?"

Forgotten Profession

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

A check shows that there are almost as many people using the New York Public Library on Sunday as on any week-day. The New York Library makes a point of keeping open on holidays and is rewarded by serving more people on holidays than on business days. Canadian libraries not only close on regular holidays but follow the city hall practice of closing on statutory holidays when most business keeps going.

When it comes to the problem of attracting new leaders, librarians with all their zeal find themselves hampered by lack of time and proper machinery which all boils down to the pressure of continuing economy. In Toronto on Sunday crowds pour into the Royal Ontario Museum, into the Art Gallery and swarm to the baseball game and no one seems to care whether or not the magnificent Reference Library is open, which it is on Sunday afternoon during the winter months. All the lending libraries are closed. Reading is done in leisure time and to this extent libraries are competing with places of amusement which always do their best business in the evenings and on holidays and would, if they could, stay open on Sundays.

CANADIAN librarians are eager to provide Sunday service as soon as their budgets will bear the extra burden of additional staff or overtime pay. They want to avoid the danger of spreading the service too thin, of taking on additional duties before they are in a position to do them properly. At the moment all libraries are short staffed.

A critical approach to library service in Canada may overlook what has been done in recent years to make books available, particularly in remote areas. British Columbia was the real pioneer in regional libraries and the work that Helen Gordon Stewart pioneered in the Fraser Valley started a trend followed in the United States. In fact Dr. Stewart was sent by the Carnegie Foundation to inaugurate the same system in Louisiana, in other parts of the States and in the West Indies.

Dr. Stewart, a wiry little black-haired woman, who has travelled on horseback, by canoe, by West Indian schooner, by bookmobile, and by airplane in her mission of organizing library services, has now returned to Victoria and writes:

"To anyone with initiative, a personal philosophy and a sense of values, the library world of books and people offers about as much in the way of satisfaction as can well be grasped."

The regional library system in Saskatchewan centres in Prince Albert and by branches, deposit stations and a bookmobile makes good the boast that no one in the area need be without books. Edmonton had the first street car library in Canada and when street cars disappeared, two bus libraries took its place.

Calgary's children's story hour on Saturdays is carried by radio all over the west. New Brunswick is now being surveyed for community library service and it is planned to make the regional high schools the centres for the librarians' work.

There is great divergence in the amount of tax revenue for libraries in different communities but they are helping to meet new costs by creation of co-operative regional libraries with the different communities pooling their library tax money. Within five years four regional systems have been organized in Nova Scotia and public library service now covers half the province with the province paying dollar for dollar. Prince Edward Island pays the whole cost of a library system which completely covers the island. Newfoundland services its regional library system largely from the sea.

Ontario, which within the year celebrated the centennary of library legislation, is going through the difficult problem of reorganizing certain areas into regional service. Ontario is experimenting with bookmobile service not only to rural readers but to suburban areas adjacent to cities like London.

But books are rising in costs, librarians are underpaid, communities are demanding more diversified services and property owners are resentful that the library tax is largely a tax on property. Hence the growing feeling reflected in the conference of librarians last year in Banff, that librarians in the future will have to receive greater aid from provincial and federal governments. With all the good work that has been done since the Government of Robert Baldwin passed the first library legislation a century ago, we believe that the job of making the public aware of the service libraries are prepared to render, has been inadequate.

The Canadian Library Association is realizing this. Library schools are now seeking to interest recruits who are not only book-minded, but who are interested in people. A recent examination board decided that marks for personal qualifications should be equal to marks for education and experience.

Librarians need showmanship and salesmanship as well as academic knowledge.

Transport Control Battle

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

were counsel for the provincial governments of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Alberta and Prince Edward Island, as well as for the organized trucking industry.

Finally, in October last year, eight months after hearings ended, the Supreme Court handed down its judgment. In effect this said: The Mackenzie company is right; all the others are wrong. The Mackenzie bus service is a "work and undertaking" connecting one province with another, and the New Brunswick Government cannot legally restrict it.

THE immediate effect was a flurry among the provincial governments and the motor transport industry. Their reasoning: under British common law the ruling of a high court is binding upon a lower one. Therefore the principle established in the Mackenzie case must apply in every other Canadian court. Legally, therefore, the Federal Government could begin to regulate the motor carriers whenever it chose.

The only possible way of changing the Supreme Court judgment was through an appeal to the British Privy Council. However, one snag arose. Under the law the normal way for such an appeal to be made is through the original plaintiff, in this case Scotia Motor Transport. But the SMT company had quit. Smarting under legal defeat, and loaded with lawyers' bills from its long court fight, SMT washed its hands of the whole affair. Even some tentative offers by other interests to foot the cost of an appeal couldn't stir the company.

The result of this is that three provincial governments — Ontario, Alberta and PEI—have now applied to the Privy Council for "special leave to appeal" and are hopeful of getting a full-dress hearing. Although not directly concerned in the case, the three provinces believe they'll be heard because of the important constitutional issue involved. At any rate the Privy Council is going to consider their applications this fall.

Incidentally the Mackenzie case is likely to make history as the last Canadian legal dispute ever to go before the British law lords. Appeals to the Privy Council were abolished under Canadian law in 1949 and now our own Supreme Court has the final word on affairs Canadian. The only exception to this has been in cases where litigation began before the change took place. The Mackenzie case is the final one to get to London on this account and looks like providing a resounding climax to a chapter of Canadian-British history.

Village Auction

THIS marks the end of all the hours
Augusta spent in painting flowers,
Ferns, humming birds, and mixed bouquets
On Limoges plates and lacquer trays.

It was her masterpiece, this screen
"After the Chinese Fashion". Green
And over-lush the willows trail,
While on a glassy pool, a pale
Superlative pink lily floats,
And irises with bearded throats
In the dank foreground shadows lean.
Moths and freckled butterflies
Unknown to science throng the skies,
And haughtily two herons stalk
The shallows round a dripping rock
Whereon a lady, unaware
Of fauna, flora, wings or eyes,
Combs with white jade her unbound hair.

This marks the end: so few and mean
The bids are for Augusta's screen,
"A blessing", her old neighbours say,
"She never lived to see this day".

—LENORE A. PRATT

A Three-Way Scientist

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

of the Division of Chemistry. Research Chemist Steacie is the oldest of the three Steacies. He has published three standard reference works and 160-odd scientific papers.

The second Dr. Steacie is a product of his work at NRC, and therefore much younger. He is the administrator, the chief executive in charge of a staff of 2,100 and a plant worth many millions of dollars of public money. Administrator Steacie dates from the start of the wartime atomic energy project at the University of Montreal. He was second-in-command to Sir John Cockcroft and took care of most of the administrative arrangements. His executive responsibilities were increased again in 1950 when he became Vice-President (Scientific) of the NRC; but the accent was still on the scientific.

Main responsibility for the administrative and financial arrangements at NRC has been since 1947 on the Vice-President (Administrative), E. R. Birchard, who has a long record of business experience in General Motors Corporation and in the Department of Munitions and Supply and the War Assets Corporation. Birchard, characteristically, has a picture of a tortoise on his wall with the motto: "Consider the Tortoise. He makes progress only when his neck is out."

But Steacie, like Mackenzie before him, is now responsible to the Canadian public for the administration of this huge research organization. In theory he operates under the 22-man council called "The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research." But in practice the Council, composed mainly of senior university professors with some representatives of industry and one of labor, is chiefly concerned with external relations. It does make the decisions about grants and scholarships. It has a committee to review the work of the NRC labs, and another committee to supervise the appointment and promotion of staff. But for all practical purposes the work of the labs is controlled and decided by the President.

IN THEORY again the responsibility to Parliament and public is through the Privy Council Committee on Scientific and Industrial Research, which consists of C. D. Howe (chairman), J. G. Gardiner (Agriculture), R. H. Mayhew (Fisheries), George Prudham (Mines and Technical Surveys), Brooke Claxton (Defence), Paul Martin (Health and Welfare), and Bob Winters (Resources and Development).

In practice the responsibility boils down to responsibility to C. D. Howe, since the Committee is an almost complete abstainer from the meeting habit. Howe will back to the limit anything that he thinks is being run in a businesslike way, especially if he is responsible for it. C. J. Mackenzie won his complete confidence and his friendship. The future of the NRC would be very different if Steacie were to lose that confidence. But this seems unlikely. Steacie has the qualities of directness and commonsense which Howe likes and the job demands.

The third Dr. Steacie required for this job is a diplomat. Besides directing a large operating research organization, he is chairman of the honorary council. He is charged to maintain friendly relations with the universities which divide about $2 million of the NRC's money between them each year, while they watch Steacie's staff spending six or seven times as much. This is achieved largely through the machinery of the Council which takes direct responsibility for allocating grants.

He also has to maintain good relations with private industries which see him spending millions of dollars of public funds to discover processes and techniques which may have direct applications to their business. He is responsible for hundreds of patents held by a Crown company called Canadian Patents and Developments Ltd., which looks after the patenting of discoveries made in the NRC itself or in other projects supported by public funds. (It handles all the patents which AVRO has acquired in the course of its development of the CF-100 and the Orenda engine.)

THE president of Canadian Patents and Developments Ltd. is E. R. Birchard; but Steacie as president of NRC holds 496 out of 500 shares, and the other four are held by four outside directors. This involves the tricky business of deciding whether, when and to whom licences should be issued for the use of these patents. Some of them are quite valuable and bring in thousands in royalties.

Diplomat Steacie is the youngest of all the Steacies. A few years ago as director of the Chemistry Division he was a straight scientist with a reputation for saying exactly what he thought in very blunt terms whenever he felt like saying it. But he has now had some years of close association with C. J. Mackenzie, who is one of Ottawa's best models of diplomacy. He has also got the administrative side of the NRC, which used to arouse his ire, working smoothly under Birchard. What they say of him now is: "He's a peach. You can argue with him about anything. He's ready to accept advice. He's steadfast. He couldn't be easier to work with."

Besides the three Steacies of the NRC, there is a very attractive fourth Steacie, with which the public has no concern. He is the father of a family, a golfer, a skier; he built his own country cottage at McGregor Lake; he's an easy man to talk with.

Nevertheless, the triple role which the President of the National Research Council has to play shows up the strains and anomalies of the NRC's present position. Only in a very partial sense is it what its name implies. These anomalies, and some of the difficulties stemming from them, will be examined in a second article.

(This is the first of two articles.)

Safety Tips for Vacation Trips

NOW THAT VACATION TIME has come, many motorists will follow the natural urge to take to the open road. Whether they go on a vacation or week-end trip, or just for a drive in the country, they will find motoring most pleasant when it is safest.

According to government data, motor vehicle accidents accounted for 43 percent of all deaths from accidental causes, and injured fifty thousand people in Canada in one year. Safety authorities say that a good way to make your summer trips more pleasant as well as safer is to follow such motoring precautions as these:

1. Always drive at a safe and sane speed. Reports of traffic authorities show that in 2 out of every 5 fatal accidents, a speed violation was involved. That is why it is so important to drive at a speed which gives you complete control of your car at all times.

2. Follow other cars at a safe distance. According to the Canadian Automobile Association, even when going only 30 miles per hour, under normal conditions, it would take you about 80 feet to come to a complete stop. This emphasizes the need of allowing ample stopping room between your car and the car ahead. A safe margin is one car length for every 10 miles of speed. Of course, this distance should be increased at night, and when driving on slippery roads or in bad weather.

3. Keep constantly alert to other cars on the road. This may help you avoid an accident, even if their drivers do something wrong. For example, by watching traffic coming from both left and right when nearing an intersection, you may be able to anticipate and avert possible danger. For the same reason, it is wise to pay attention to traffic coming toward you at all times, and especially on hills and curves.

4. Be prepared for driving emergencies. Should a tire blow out, keep a firm grip on the wheel with both hands and let the car slow down before applying the brakes. This will help prevent dangerous swerving. When stopping on a slippery surface, apply your brakes lightly, then release and apply again to help avoid skidding.

5. Have your car's condition checked regularly. Traffic reports show that vehicle defects are contributing causes in about 1 out of every 9 fatal accidents. Defective brakes, lights, tires and steering mechanisms are most frequently at fault. Every part of your car should be periodically checked to make sure it is in safe operating condition. Such inspection is especially important before taking a trip.

Metropolitan has prepared a booklet, "How's Your Driving?" to help you increase the pleasure and safety of your motoring. This booklet contains many practical comments and suggestions that tell how to drive with the least amount of worry and trouble. Use the coupon below to send for your free copy.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
Home Office: New York
Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
Canadian Head Office:
Ottawa 4, Canada

Please send me a copy of your booklet, (2F) entitled, "How's Your Driving?"

Name.....

Street.....

City..... Prov.....

ART

UBC'S Versatile Cliff Robinson

by Eloise Street

"YOU CAN breed another member of the family, but it is damned hard to come by a good horse!"

This was the precept taught Vancouver artist-designer Robinson at the "T Lazy H," his uncle Tom Hunter's Alberta ranch. In these famous stables, the boy absorbed a vast knowledge of breeding and racing, together with that allied skill, the art of poker. Such a colorful childhood was bound to produce something exceptional.

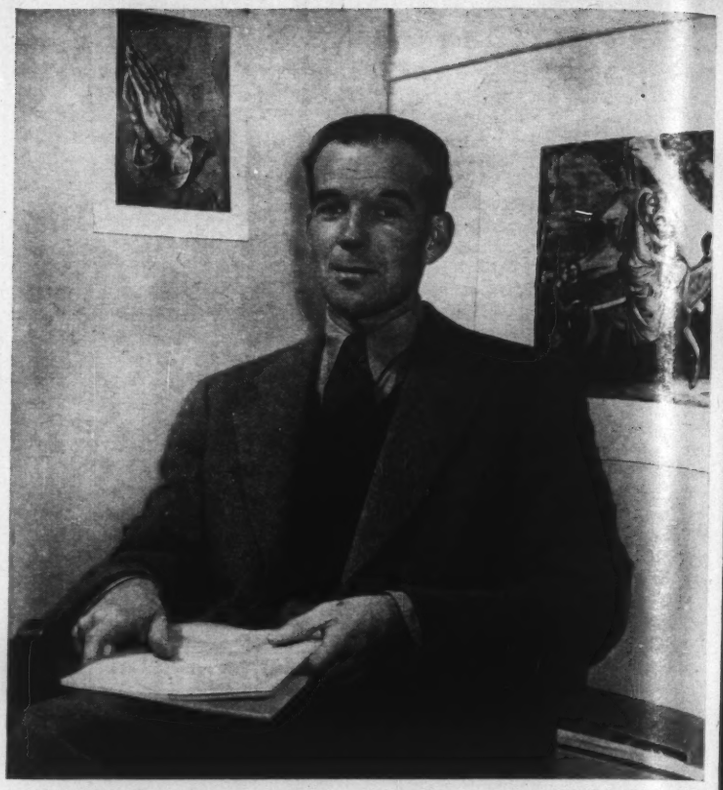
Robinsons of this family have made the name one of distinction in Canada ever since Christopher Robinson came from Belfast to serve in the new colony as general in His Majesty's forces. His son, Sir John Beverley Robinson, held many influential posts, including that of first chancellor of Trinity College in Toronto, where at the present time J. Beverley Robinson has in his home the much-publicized Burthon painting, "The Three Misses Robinson." At Fort Niagara, the old stone Robinson house on Robinson Street is still a family home.

Cliff's maternal ancestry shows a Pennsylvania Dutch grandmother married to an Irishman, who made her learn Gaelic because he considered it to be the only living language. She retaliated by raising peacocks in North Dakota and Cliff's mother, brought up with the peacocks, did not speak a word of Gaelic.

It was his father, however, the writer William James Robinson, who gave his son his first paintbox. The result was a watercolor, good enough to hang at an exhibition in Seattle.

The proximity of the Blackfoot and Stoney Indian reserves to the T. Lazy H ranch and the native propensity for horsetrading, brought contact with this subtle people. Interest in Indian art was a natural development. Wherever the young artist came across Indian rock pictures, he stopped to copy them. He saw ceremonial costumes and secret dances never witnessed by a white person and when he speaks now of any phase of indigenous craft or design, it is a thing that he knows.

Poker sessions for Loser-does-the-Homework smoothed his way through high school. In the Institute of Technology and Fine Arts in Calgary it was scholarships and oatmeal. For over two years he ate porridge three times a day to get what he was after, the know-how of painting. Once graduated, his next step was into the army.



CLIFF ROBINSON, Vancouver, combines heavy duties as Art and Crafts Director UBC with a considerable reputation for abstract painting and set-designing.

Here his long-limbed Irish gait could never discipline itself to military requirements. Other footloose qualities in his nature began to turn up. There was the afternoon he went out sketching and did not come back for nearly two weeks. Courtmartialed on his naïve return and expecting the death sentence, he was relieved to find himself let off with only a dock in pay. He did not know, of course, that he was to teach in the Camouflage School on the University of British Columbia campus.

Artists from all over the world were gathered in this school. An empty store nearby became a leisure-time studio. Cliff kept it on after the war was over.

His earliest paintings attempted to reproduce his environment as he saw it, rather than as he responded to it. There was a strong sense of decorative design evidenced from the beginning, but which lacked order. Art school was only a period of learning academic formulae; during the war, however, the forms in his paintings evolved in direct ratio to his own personality development. Greater unity was evidenced between theme, tone, color, texture and line, and greater thought in arrangements of the compositions. Some subtleties were hinting at the maturity of his present work. No longer concerned merely with reportage, his symbols have taken on overtones of meaning that promise to integrate ancient, almost lost meanings, with the new experiences of the 20th century. He believes that painting, being a visual experience, must never become too dependent upon the written word — so entering the realm of literature — but must just be seen as a new experience and allowed to convey its meaning directly to the audience.

Along with usual abstract experiment, he has become one of Canada's most facile theatre designers, certainly unchallenged in the West, not only for the scope of his design but particularly for its sure sense of good theatre and creative inventiveness. His designs for Robertson Davies' "Fortune My Foe" were used at the Hart House Theatre in Toronto. The Cliff Robinson masks for the 1950 BC Regional Festival Winner "Noah" showed exciting creations able to stand as expressive forms or as works of art. Recently he is making batiks in bold, powerful lines and rich, definite colors. A set of these batiks is now on show in the South.

CLIFF is a young man in his early thirties, with a drawling Irish voice and great personal charm. He tells a story with humor and effect, but his tongue can lash out against the arty or untrue. He can be realistic or whimsical and his accord with people springs from something deep and warm in his nature. Music is his joy. On the range his first music was coyotes and Canada geese, tom-toms and Indian dance rhythms. Now he paints to Bach, Handel, Mozart or Beethoven. His library is extensive and in constant use.

His present position of Art and Crafts Director for UBC Extension Department, includes a yearly tour of provincial centres, where his painting classes are proving most popular. His own work speaks for itself. Already in any representative collection, the discerning finger can point: "There's a Robinson."

Always in GOOD COMPANY

IMPERIAL

Canadian Whisky

Wherever men of discriminating taste gather—in friendly competition, good fellowship or quiet relaxation— there, you'll find Imperial.

Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited

WALKERVILLE • ONTARIO

DISTILLERS OF THE FAMOUS "Canadian Club" WHISKY

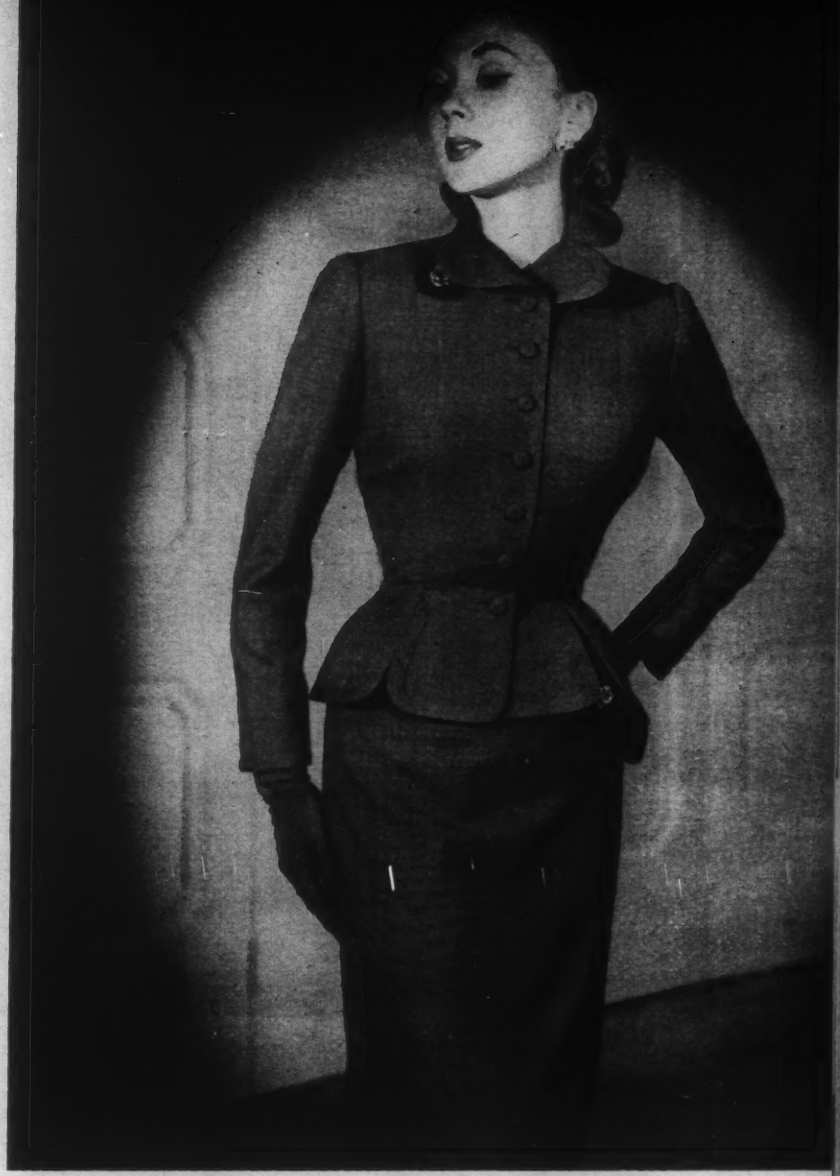
FASHION

FIRST FOR FALL ...THE SUIT

by Bernice Coffey

ONE OF THE PLEASANT SEASONAL EVIDENCES of the approach of fall is appearance on city streets of the suit—by all odds, the Canadian woman's favorite form of apparel, and one which she wears superlatively well. This season look for innovations such as the subtly suggested Empire Line, the cutaway jacket, the jacket with the loose boxy silhouette that contrasts with a slim, terse skirt.

EMPIRE LINE is suggested by high angled seam, jewelled pocket, on jacket. Forstmann's suiting surfaced by Angora rabbit hair. Jablow.



PETAL EDGE at trim hipline is repeated in collar of this grey worsted jacket dress, Paul Parnes creation. Wine velvet sub-facing and jewelled tab are on the collar.

THREE PART cocktail suit: A high buttoned halter under low-necked jacket, plus straight skirt. By Pauline Trigere.

BLACK SUIT sparked with a belted red wool jersey middy blouse to match lining of jacket. Zuckerman.

—Photos by Ken Bell

RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. HENRI GAGNE, MONTREAL: The white-painted door is a copy of one dating from 1689.

ARCHITECTURE

QUEBEC'S OWN STYLE

by Zoë Bieler

OF THE TENS OF THOUSANDS of new houses built in this country since 1945 only a few can lay claim to being genuinely Canadian in inspiration. Most of the English Colonial, Georgian, Cape Cod, Californian, Elizabethan and many other types of houses would fit as well into the landscape across the border or over the seas as they do here in Canada. An exception is the house built in 1951 for Henri Gagné on Hill Park Circle in Montreal. With its rubble stone walls, white painted woodwork and low black asphalt roof, it is probably the most authentic French-Canadian house constructed in the Montreal area in the last decade.

French Canada is the home of the only really native Canadian architecture. Because it was isolated from its parent culture for many generations Quebec developed a distinctive style of architecture that can be called truly Canadian. The low, broad stone houses with their steeply pitched roofs ending in two gables, the inside chimneys and wide eaves grew out of Quebec's countryside.

Original inspiration came from Normandy and Brittany but the demands of the Quebec climate induced French-Canadian builders to strike out on their own. Houses in old Quebec are stone because in the days before insulation it was considered a good material to combat the combination of cold winters and hot summers; it also offered some fire protection during the heating season and, as a material, was easily obtainable since Quebec's soil is generally stony. Eaves of the houses are wide to keep the winter's snow away from windows and wall head and to provide protection from hot summer sun. Chimneys are inside thick walls to conserve heat.

Mouldings and wood panelling found in early French-Canadian houses are French in inspiration but instead of importing woods used in France the French-Canadian carpenters used the materials they found at hand—mostly pine—and adapted their designs to suit their materials.

French-Canadian architecture did not develop through conscious design. From the first it was utilitarian. Basically a French-Canadian house is a rectangle with a floor plan so simple a child could draw it. The door can be centre or off centre and there is no rigid façade or window arrangement. Inside the ground floor is divided into a winter room and a summer room and, somewhere near the entrance door, stairs lead up to the second floor sleeping quarters. Above these is a loft or attic used for overflow sleeping quarters for older children or guests, for drying clothes in winter or as a loom room.

There is nothing pretentious about a native Quebec house but it has a simple charm and it fits into its landscape in a way most pleasing to the eye.

IN THE LATE nineteenth-century French Canadians began to abandon their native architecture. Prosperous Quebeckers of the time did not consider the fine traditions of French-Canadian architecture worth preserving; and poorer ones found that it was no longer economically feasible to construct thick-walled stone houses with hand-carved mouldings when there were so many manufactured materials available which, although ugly and less substantial, permitted quicker, cheaper building. So Quebec's countryside became dotted with high square blocks of houses and the better residential districts sprouted Georgian mansions or Elizabethan cottages. The simple habitant cottage all but disappeared and many of the remaining ones were in bad need of repair.

A Scottish architect Ramsay Traquair, MA, FRIBA, FRAIC, formerly Macdonald Professor of Architecture at McGill University, was responsible for a revival of French-Canadian architecture. From 1926 through the '30's he wrote a series of pamphlets on French-Canadian houses and churches and inspired many architects with an appreciation of a truly native Canadian style.

It was through Ramsay Traquair's work that many of the more prosperous and educated French Canadians relearnt the value of their own cultural heritage.

WHEN Henri Gagné and his wife decided to build a house for themselves Traquair's book, "The Old Architecture of Quebec", published by Macmillan in 1946, became their bible.

The Gagné house was planned around two basic principles. Because the owners were French Canadians and were both interested and proud of French-Canadian traditions in architecture, their house had to be French-Canadian in style. Secondly, and this was Madame Gagné's contribution, it must be designed for easy housekeeping without a maid and have a living room large enough for a grand piano.

Because in the old days French-Canadian houses were built close to the road to allow for easy access during the long winter months a habitant-style house does not demand a large lot. But the lot must be flat. Fortunately for the Gagnés, although their chosen lot was situated on the slopes of Mount Royal, it was

itself flat and expensive excavation or fill were not required. The house is excavated only under the kitchen and the resulting basement is just large enough for an oil hot-water furnace.

It is not a large house, containing six and a half rooms plus a bathroom and a large attic. The ground floor is 36 feet by 27 and a half. The attic, which can some day be converted into a play room, is 36 feet by 15 feet and is 10 feet high in the centre. Future plans call for the addition of a garage wing which will include a garage, toilet room, laundry and store room on the ground floor and two bedrooms and a bath upstairs. The plan of the house allows for this addition with a minimum of tearing down or disturbing the present structure.

For two years the Gagnés worked with their architects, Archibald, Illsley and Templeton, over plans. They also systematically visited all old French-Canadian houses still extant in the Montreal area to get inspiration and ideas.

MANY details in the house are exact copies of original French-Canadian houses. For instance the windows and outside doors are taken from those of the Ferme St. Gabriel in Montreal's Point St. Charles which was built in 1698. Similar mouldings will later be used on inside doors and cupboards. The newel post of the stairs which face the entrance door is the same as that found in the Hôtel Dieu in Quebec City, which was built in 1737. The wide pine planking beneath the stairs is a typical feature of a French Canadian house. With the exception of the flooring which is pegged oak, woodwork throughout is pine.

Outside the Gagné house presents a traditional façade. Long and low with chimneys at each gable end flush to the wall, spreading eaves, white painted woodwork and dormer windows for upstairs sleeping quarters. Inside it is a blend of traditional and modern. Madame Gagné collects French-Canadian antiques and her living room and dining room are furnished mainly in French provincial, Outside of the kitchen there is scarcely a new piece in the house. Furnishings include an old clock with wooden works that really work, an interesting "bustle chair" and a wire-back chair covered in brocade.

WASHBASIN is neatly fitted into bathroom's dormer window. No space is left unused in Gagné house.

Because the chimney is flush with the wall outside it projects into the living room inside. Old French Canadian houses had walls two to three feet thick and the chimneys were concealed in them but in the Gagné house the walls including masonry, insulation and plaster are only 17 inches thick, not sufficient to conceal the chimney. Walls throughout the house are a dusty pink and ceilings and woodwork are white. A cupboard in the living room conceals the radio-phonograph.

BEDROOMS upstairs are noticeable for a clever utilization of what would otherwise be waste space between deep dormer windows. The Gagnés have their architect to thank for the big storage cupboards for clothes, fishing equipment and other items which are fitted into the eaves in all three bedrooms. There is another big cupboard under the stairs which can be used for such things as tricycles for the two and a half year old daughter.

In the bathroom the wash basin is fitted neatly into a dormer window and in the master bedroom a dormer window provides space for Madame Gagné's sewing machine. A folding ladder in the ceiling of the upstairs hall leads to the attic which is presently used for drying clothes in the winter and for storage.

The kitchen and dining nook of the Gagné home are completely modern in inspiration. The nook, indeed, shouldn't be there at all if French-Canadian traditions had been followed to the letter. However, since it is at the back of the house it does not destroy the traditional façade and, besides being a pleasant and convenient spot for informal family meals, is a handy play spot for the Gagné child. The kitchen with its dark blue linoleum floors and counters and white woodwork is as efficient as it is smart with ample cupboard and counter space plus all the modern electrical equipment that today's housewife demands.

The Gagné house was not budget priced. There is not a standard window or door in the whole house. Everything was made to order. However, upkeep is low and the day-to-day running of the house is as automatic as possible. The Gagnés wanted a house that would satisfy their aesthetic sense and at the same time provide comfortable, modern living. This they achieved.

When after having lived a year in her new house Madame Gagné was asked whether there were any changes she would like to make if she could she replied, "Not a thing. The house is just as we dreamed. It's perfect."

■ Recently appointed Supervisor of Education in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, is NORMA HEAKES. Born in Toronto, she is a grad of Victoria University; taught 11 years in PS; has been on the Museum staff for three years. She has also been on the Girls' Work Board, Ontario Council of Christian Education, for several years.

WINDOW DETAILS are copied from the Ferme St. Gabriel. Antique clock in corner of dining room has wooden works, weight filled with buckshot. It keeps excellent time.

CLOTHES CLOSETS fitted between dormer windows run deep into the wide eaves allowing plenty of storage space. Master bedroom, seen above, has three closets.

In BRITAIN, stay at these

Turnberry Hotel
AYRSHIRE COAST, SCOTLAND

Comfort in a rugged setting of magnificent seascape. Splendid golfing and other sports. 16 miles from Prestwick Airport.

Gleneagles Hotel, Perthshire—World famous Scottish Highlands sports centre. Superb golf.

Welcombe Hotel — Stratford-upon-Avon — on grounds once owned by Shakespeare.

Before you leave for Britain, secure reservations for these and many other outstanding hotels in The Hotels Executive chain, through YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, or British Railways office:

TORONTO . . . 69 Yonge Street

A "Special London"
DRY GIN
"The Base of the Best Cocktail"

MADE BY BOLS FROM A CENTURY-OLD RECIPE.

DISTILLED IN CANADA

STUDY AT HOME FOR A
DEGREE

Not a "correspondence school" diploma, but a fully recognized Degree from London University. Courses available for B.A., B.Sc., B.D., B.Sc. Econ. The personal Wolsey Hall postal-tutorial method has a record of over 12,500 successes. Preliminary tuition from elementary level if necessary. Information from Dept. OS-38

Wolsey Hall

HAMILTON, ONT. EST. 1894

BEAUTY

Question of the Unwanted Inches

by Isabel Morgan

IF IT HAS BEEN weeks since you last stood on the scales or consulted your tape measure, it's time to face up to what are probably the cruel, hard facts of that extra inch or inches here . . . the three, four or more pounds there, and there. Nobody minds them much in Summer, but this Fall they can't be ignored for the new fashion trends, willow-wand suits and sheath dresses, will be as pitiless as X-ray toward rolls of fat around the waist or a bulging hipline.

Within recent years the approach to matters of weight and measurements has shifted to new and safer ground. No longer are we advised to conform to an "ideal" weight arbitrarily linked to height. The fact is at last taken into account that people come in assorted shapes and sizes, that the variations are unlimited, that what is an ideal weight for one 5' 3" woman may be wrong for her 5' 3" sister.

So how much you ought to weigh is for you, and not a table of "average weights", to decide. The real yardstick is how you look in your mirror and in the eyes of others. Of course, common sense dictates that medical advice be sought when one is very much overweight.

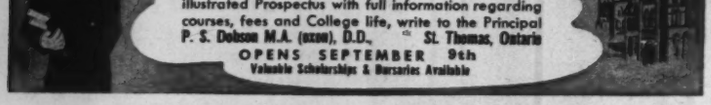
If you are only moderately overweight better brush up on your calorie values and vitamin information and keep them in mind until the scales and tape measure have good news for you. Meantime, of course, a good girdle will help to hold that line until you have matters under control.

New Arrival: "Charm, Beauty and Personality", another of several books on this ever-fascinating subect written by Edyth Thorton McLeod. This one has lots of sound helpful information for women of all ages, and would be a welcome gift for the girl who soon will be leaving for school or college or starting out on a career. In addition to cosmetic matters, Miss McLeod gives considerable space to health and beauty value of foods. She includes a fourteen day diet and beauty program and a calorie chart of all the popular foods and drinks so that her readers will know what they are about when on their own. McLeod.

Incidentally, a drink of all milk chocolate is loaded with 211 calories, beer with 114. And if you ever have to choose between cider (121 calories) and champagne (91) let the calories be your guide.

—David Crystal

REVEALING: An accordion pleated dress of raspberry worsted.


ST. THOMAS ONTARIO
Alma College
A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Famous Canadian school for girls, founded 1877. For illustrated Prospectus with full information regarding courses, fees and College life, write to the Principal
P. S. Dobson M.A. (oxon), D.D., St. Thomas, Ontario
OPENS SEPTEMBER 9th
Valuable Scholarships & Bursaries Available

Each Week

SATURDAY NIGHT

brings you unbiased interpretations of National and World news, reported from the *Canadian* viewpoint.

WITH PORTFOLIO

A 65-YEARS-OLD grandmother has been sworn in as Minister of Education in the new Social Credit Government in the Province of British Columbia. The Honorable Tilly Jean Rolston is the first woman Cabinet Minister in the history of Canada. Both BC and Alberta have had a woman cabinet minister before—Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith (BC) and Mrs. Irene Parlby (Alberta) — but both served without portfolio.

BC's new Minister of Education represents the Vancouver-Point Grey riding; has served in the BC legislature for 12 years where she sat as a Conservative and a Coalitionist for ten years before taking a walk across the House to join the Social Credit party. She has represented the City of Vancouver on the Park Board and is a member of many women's clubs.

Mrs. Rolston is undoubtedly one of the most colorful figures in BC politics and throughout her political life has been known as "champion of the housewife". She fought long and hard for colored margarine and as a result BC housewives, unlike those in some other provinces, no longer have to submit to the senseless nuisance of squeezing margarine in order to distribute color through it.

The career of BC's new Minister of Education has been characterized by a marked unwillingness to let others do her thinking for her, and independence of action. When it was predicted that her move to the Social Credit party would mark the end of her career, she laughed and remarked that "loyalty to principles is more important than loyalty to parties".

■ The Princess Alice Foundation Fund has announced its latest scholarship winners. They are Audrey Macmillan of Fairview, PEI and Shirley Anne Pearse of Winnipeg. Winner Macmillan, a graduate of Macdonald College, is assistant Agricultural Representative for South Inverness district with the NS Agricultural Department. Winner Pearse, a graduate of the University of Toronto, is a Director of the Adult Club Department of the Winnipeg YWCA. The scholarships, each worth $1,200, are designed for further training of Canadian women as leaders of youth.

■ Woman's Institute home economists in Ontario are going to have a Field Consultant from now on. She's newly appointed Jean Scott who has been home economist for Bruce, Huron and Perth. Miss Scott joined the WI staff in 1939; comes from a farm family in Bruce County. A previous WI appointment of national interest was that of Ethel Chapman who will edit the WI publication. Miss Chapman was previously Women's Editor of Farmer's Magazine for 25 years; is the author of three books.

■ It's nice to be invited back to your school as a teacher. It's happened to Joy Coghill of Everyman Children's Theatre, Vancouver. A few years ago Joy graduated from the Goodman Children's Theatre in Chicago; now has been invited back for a year to produce children's plays and instruct in acting at the School. Head of the Goodman Children's Theatre has just retired—at 83 years young. She's Charlotte Charpenning.

—BC Travel Bureau

HON. TILLY ROLSTON

CONCERNING FOOD

A Bird on the Table

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

THE WILY FOX will pick a tender chicken for his Sunday dinner every time—given the chance. And so will most of us for there are many wonderful ways to serve this versatile "bird". No longer now we wait for spring to arrive to enjoy broilers and fryers. Thanks to hormones and special feeding procedures they are ready to pop into the skillet all year 'round.

Chicken Fry

Frying or sautéeing (this is the correct term) is the simplest method of all chicken cookery and here's a brief outline for new cooks. Mix flour, salt, pepper and paprika (for a golden glow) in a brown paper sack. Heat enough shortening plus ½ cup butter or margarine to yield ½ inch melted fat in the skillet—this is important in sautéeing chicken. Shake a few pieces of chicken at a time in the seasoned flour and with kitchen tongs place in hot fat skin side down. Brown chicken on both sides, add 2 tbsp. water and cover tightly. Cook slowly over low heat 30 to 40 minutes. Midway in this period add mushrooms, peppers, shallots, herbs or whatever you wish to the sauté. If necessary remove white meat first to avoid overcooking and allow dark meat to simmer on to complete doneness. Remove meat to hot platter. Make sauce if desired.

Chicken Natchez

We savored a delicious chicken dish "down south" served forth in shortcake style — an antebellum culinary triumph with a continued success story. Young chicken is cooked to tenderness and sauced with mushrooms, seasonings, cream and eggs, then served on light, light slices of hot egg bread—or what we northerners would call corn bread. We would love to be able to duplicate this bread for it's the perfect shortcake for chicken. Failing this hoop-skirt recipe for serving chicken we offer a practical recipe for a chicken casserole.

Scalloped Chicken Casserole

Part 1 (Chicken):

Place 1 (4 to 5 pound) stewing chicken (including giblets) in large kettle; barely cover with boiling water. Add 2 teaspoons monosodium glutamate, 1 tablespoon salt, and onion, celery, parsley, and peppercorns to taste. Bring to boil, then cover and simmer 2½ to 3 hours, or until tender. Let cool in broth. Separate meat from bones and remove skin. Cut meat in good-sized pieces. Grind skin or cut fine with scissors. Grind or chop giblets. Strain broth; skim off fat.

Part 2 (Stuffing):

¼ cup chopped onion
¼ cup chopped celery
¼ cup chicken fat, butter or margarine
6 cups soft bread crumbs (use day-old bread)
¾ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1½ teaspoons poultry dressing
¼ cup chicken broth

Sauté onion and celery gently in chicken fat 5 minutes. Add mixture to bread crumbs; add remaining ingredients and the ground giblets; toss gently until well mixed.

Part 3 (Sauce):

½ cup chicken fat, butter or margarine
½ cup flour
2¼ cups chicken broth
2 eggs, slightly beaten
1/3 cup sherry
Salt, celery salt, pepper to taste

Melt chicken fat and blend in flour; add broth and cook, stirring constantly, until mixture boils and thickens. Remove from heat. Stir a little of the hot sauce into eggs; stir this mixture back into remaining sauce Add sherry and ground chicken skin. Season to taste.

To Assemble Dish:

Spread all but 1 cup of the stuffing over bottom of greased shallow baking dish (12 by 8 by 2 inches). Over stuffing arrange pieces of chicken. Pour sauce over chicken. Sprinkle reserved stuffing over top and dust with paprika. Bake in moderately hot oven (375°F) 30 minutes. Serves 6 to 8. This dish may be assembled ahead of time and baked just before serving.

Here's a particularly fine recipe for Chicken Cacciatore (Hunter's Style) of Italian origin.

Chicken Cacciatore

3 lb. frying or roasting chicken cut in serving pieces
2 tbsps. butter or salad oil
1 clove garlic cut fine
1 pimiento (canned) cut in 1" squares
½ tsp. dry thyme
1½ tsp. salt
1 tbsp. flour
2 tbsp. sherry combined with ¼ cup tomato juice
¼ lb. fresh mushrooms sliced and sautéed in 2 tbsp. butter

Heat butter or oil. Brown chicken on all sides. Add remaining ingredients except mushrooms. Cover and simmer for 30 minutes for frying chicken or 60 minutes for roasting chicken. Turn chicken several times while cooking and add more wine or tomato juice if chicken appears dry. Add mushrooms when chicken is tender, cover and cook 5 minutes longer. Serve with juices left in pan and Sauce Cacciatore poured over chicken.

Sauce Cacciatore:

2 tbsp. butter or shortening
1 medium onion diced
1 very small green pepper cut in ½-inch squares
1 tsp. salt
2 tbsp. grated nippy cheese
1 cup solid canned tomatoes or fresh tomatoes
2 tbsp. parsley chopped fine

Sauté onion and pepper in shortening about 5 minutes. Add salt, cheese and tomatoes crushed fine. Simmer uncovered about 15 minutes until mixture is quite thick.

BRAIN-TEASER

Still Stringing Along?

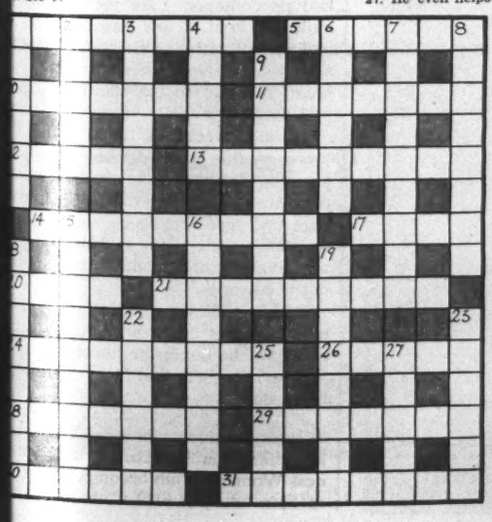
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Their disagreement in court (from being 23 up, perhaps) couldn't lead to 13. (4, 4)
5. See 11.
10. Noble John, but not to Spanish husbands! (3, 4)
11. 5, 31. As 10 appears in woollies? (1,4,2,6,8)
12. Correct conclusion to come to over me? (5)
13. See 1. (9)
14. Leave the 17 at the baggage station? (9)
17. She's sentenced for life. (But there's a court of appeal). (4)
20. She's in the cellar along with Wheeler Wilcox. (4)
21. The Lunts are, on and off stage. (9)
24. Were they spent by the Emperor on Elba? (9)
26. Did he paint outside, or in bed, perhaps? (5)
28. Sounds like a noise some find objectionable. (7)
29. Our ma has got a B.A. for bringing babies in Africa? (7)
30. The Jumblies went to sea in one of these. (6)
31. See 11

DOWN

1 and 18. The dictionary gives them to concealed and covert. (6,8)
2. Present occasion. (5)
3. Without a sign of assent, 10 turns to a crap game, perhaps. (8)
4. Beers, for example, without a head, should be well iced. (5)
6. Came to a fishy end, like Barrie's pirate? (6)
7. One hundred and five feet around? That's telling! (9)
8. Illegitimate bar. (8)
9. Yams ain't, where our meals are concerned! (8)
15. Would 300 of the Light Brigade have charged this? (4, 5)
16. Attained a ripe age, but wed at last. (8)
18. See 1 down.
19. With a measure of wealth one can take a cab up into the game. (8)
22. Recess for love and a hundred other things. (6)
23. One would expect those receiving capital 13 to be highly so. (6)
25. Half-baked males, strangely, may be bricks. (5)
27. He even helps to make rabbits kosher. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Hairspring
6, 11, 1 down. High, wide and handsome
10. Nitrate
11. See 6
12. Sermons
13. Adeline
14. Mistreat
17. Admit
20. Smile
21. Flamingo
24. Retrace
25. Embargo
28. Game leg
29. Galvani
30. Dust
31. Black Watch

DOWN

1. See 6
2. Inter
3. Shako
4. Rheostat
5. Newman
7. Inanition
8. Hidden
9. Addendum
15. Sometimes
16. Reliable
18. Allergic
19. Monolith
22. Frigid
23. Bengal
26. Below
27. Roast

(224)

By Appointment
Marmalade Manufacturers to the late King George VI
James Robertson & Sons (Preserve Manufacturers) Ltd.

IMPORTED FROM SCOTLAND

Robertson's delicious preserves are recognised everywhere as the finest in the world.

Robertson's

Made and packed in Scotland

Golden Shred Marmalade
Ginger Marmalade
Silver Shred Lemon Marmalade
Blackcurrant Jam
Wild Bramble Jelly and
Scotch Marmalade

TURCO-PERSIAN
RUG RENOVATING CO.
Gentle, safe cleaning of
ORIENTAL
DOMESTIC
RUGS
Alterations and
Weaving of Damaged
Rugs Our Specialty
166 DUCHESS ST.
TORONTO
EM. 6-8529-EM. 6-8520

EATON'S

THE SHAPE
OF SUITS
THIS FALL ...

the waistline undefined in front,
barely defined in back with
a low-placed martingale.
One of many fashion-authorized
suits currently at Eaton's.

EATON'S...CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION...STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

The Doll's House

by Madeleine Levason

THE ALL-NYLON decoration of a unique model house, which is on display at the Canadian National Exhibition, presented some unusual problems to the man assigned to the job, David Barash, Montreal interior decorator.

"This is no ordinary house," Mr. Barash points out, "it's a dream house for a doll."

The doll in question is Nancy Nylon, well-known puppet used by C-I-L to tell the story of nylon fashions. Her house, which has been constructed to the exact scale of her 27-inch height, has been designed to show what can be done with nylon upholstery and drapery fabrics which Canadian mills have just begun producing.

Mr. Barash confesses that apart from the considerable problems of having everything scaled to the puppet's size (draperies were hand printed by Canadart Inc.) he could not get used to hearing people discuss her as if she were a real person.

"I chose the tones of yellows, browns and turquoise for Nancy's living room to suit her auburn hair and blue eyes," he explained. "She is not ultra-sophisticated, you understand, but a typical Canadian working girl who likes modern colors and practical things. Her home is gay but not bizarre. All the rooms reflect her lively personality."

NANCY'S house is a smart little bungalow, 14 feet long by 10 feet wide, and every fabric from the living room rug to the bathroom shower curtain is all-nylon. Each room features the hard-wearing, easy-to-care for qualities of the man-made fibre.

Beverley Le Baron, designer of the house, who was in charge of its construction, went to great lengths to have it authentic in every detail.

"It was a three-fold problem," he explained. "Besides being the type of house Nancy herself would choose, it had to be completely realistic and constructed in sections that could be easily dismantled for moving."

Mr. Le Baron gathered together a group of wood-working hobbyists to do the actual building of the bungalow and its contents. Like the man who built the boat in his basement, they had their troubles. One hobbyist built a section of Nancy's house in his basement and had to tear down a partition to get it out.

Toiling weekends and evenings, however, this group devised many ingenious tricks to make the house approximate a life-size dwelling. Every item had to be made by hand to get the exact scale. This includes lamps, ashtrays, pictures and other furnishing accessories.

Besides showing Canadians how nylon fabrics can contribute to easy living in the home the house is going to convince them that Nancy is a very lucky doll.

■ Vice-President Norma Tisset of the Flin Flon Professional and Business Women's Club becomes President of Manitoba P and B Club.

EXHIBITOR-ENCOURAGER

Lefort of Sherbrooke St.

by Paul Duval

ONE OF the most effective forces in the Quebec art world is a *petite* and dynamic triple threat named Agnes Lefort. Tiny, finely-featured Miss Lefort has made her creative presence felt around Montreal for the past 20 years, first as an exhibiting artist and later as a venturesome teacher and art gallery proprietor. Her gallery on Sherbrooke Street, situated between the Montreal Museum and McGill University, displays exhibitions of Quebec's leading painters and has become one of the main art centres of the city.

Agnes Lefort first became acquainted with her world of art at Montreal's *Monument National*, where she studied figure drawing and painting for four years, and received the medal of honor for draughtsmanship. After graduation, she continued her studies in portrait painting under Saint Charles, one of the leading conservative society artists of the period.

It was during her first trip abroad, in 1937, that the slender, silver-haired artist first became deeply aware of the impact and import of the modern European schools of painting. At the Paris Exposition of that year, she saw the giant retrospective exhibition of French art arranged for the event. This proved a revelation and a turning point in the career of the young Canadian painter for, though she had already been teaching art to children and adults for a number of years, she had never had the occasion to study the original works of the masters.

During the war, Miss Lefort felt obliged to turn her attention temporarily from painting to the more immediately necessary demand of script-writing for radio. For French-language propaganda purposes, her special knowledge and talents were put to use preparing dramatic sketches and talks for home and overseas. In 1947, she was able to relinquish her work in radio and return on a full-time basis to her first love, and her first move was a return to Paris—to paint. In Paris, Agnes Lefort enlisted in the studio of André Lhote, a brilliant theorist and one of the great modern teachers of art. Like the vast majority of Lhote's former students, the Montreal painter speaks of him with deep respect and gratitude. Her hazel eyes light up with enthusiasm when she speaks of his "universal qualities" and the "deep humanity that underlies his theoretical concerns". Lhote's influence further enriched a creative talent that has been revealed regularly at the Montreal Museum's "Spring Salons", and in such major shows for export as the Canadian exhibitions to Brazil and the Canadian Women's Show in New York.

Agnes Lefort's career as a teacher received a major impetus when she returned from Paris and assisted Pauline Rochon in establishing the new celebrated Art Centre of Ste-Adèle. Miss Lefort remembers the early struggles to realize Miss Rochon's dream with a gay and just pride. After overcoming the disinterest and occasional opposition of the local populace of the little Laurentian resort village, Miss Rochon, with Miss Lefort's assistance, built up a centre for the study and practice of the arts which is one of the most colorful and valuable on the continent.

It was her rewarding experience at Ste-Adèle that gave Agnes Lefort the courage to launch a gallery devoted to contemporary painting. She found, in her first year at the summer school, that lay people are extremely receptive to current pictorial art idioms once their initial opposition has been overcome. In the converted ski pavilion which served as her class studio, she covered the walls with panels carrying color reproductions of modern and old masters. With these as her exhibits, she would lecture to the Laurentian tourists every afternoon. Their response encouraged her to open the doors of "Galerie Agnès Lefort." Among the many leading painters who have shown pictures at the gallery are Louis Muhlstock, Fritz Brandtner, Robert La Palme, Henry Eveleigh, Pierre Gauvreau, Paul Beaulieu, and Gordon MacNamara.

COVER DETAIL from the brochure of the Art Centre of Ste-Adele, by La Palme.

8 YEARS OLD

5 YEARS OLD

Distilled to please-your taste-your purse

Melchers Real Ryes from Coast to Coast

4 YEARS OLD

3 YEARS OLD

MELCHERS REAL RYES

— full-bodied and full-flavoured — are expertly distilled from choice, selected grains . . . carefully aged in oak casks to bring out their rich, distinctive character and quality. In every province . . . in different price ranges . . . Melchers has the ***Real Rye*** *for you!*

melchers

Real Ryes

DISTILLED TO PLEASE

Your Taste

Your Purse

Coast to Coast

WAITING for the dining-room to open at Banff School of Fine Arts, Alberta.

Schooling Plus Scenery

JUST 20 years ago the Carnegie Corporation granted $10,000 a year for three years to the University of Alberta to develop a program in the Fine Arts. Result: today's well-known Banff School of Fine Arts, with summer enrollment of between 500 and 600, from all over Canada and the U.S.

Started as a School in the Arts Related to the Theatre, the School rapidly expanded to include art, music, creative writing, handicrafts, oral French, ballet and photography. Its instructors have been tops in their fields. This year, for example, Norman Corwin is conducting radio writing; Bela Boszormenyi-Nagy and Calgary's Clayton Hare are on the music staff; and among the seven art staffers are H. G. Glyde, ARCA London, RCA, and André Bieler, OSA.

Most universities now hold summer schools—but on their own winter campus and without benefit of the scenery provided by Banff. Two are as well known as Banff School in their theatre courses: Queen's under Dr. William Angus and University of British Columbia under Dorothy Somerset. And the summer school lure has even spread to short Vacation schools, as the one in NS under Donald Wetmore of the Division of Adult Education; featuring dramatics, community music and painting.

—Photos by National Film Board

ART STUDENTS sketch at the Hoodoos; one of many classes at Banff School.

Housing Trends in Canada

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

In Quebec cities, where nearly three-quarters of the people live in rented dwellings—and not of necessity—the American way of life has made comparatively little headway. The stubborn French Canadian has found a good thing in his duplexes and knows it.

French Canada has something else the rest of the country could profitably adopt. That is the section of the Quebec Civil Code which obliges builders to leave six French feet (slightly more than six English feet) between a window which may be opened and the property line. As a result, homes there are 12 feet 9½ inches from wall to wall, rather than being jammed up window to window as they are in many Ontario cities.

In Quebec most brick construction is brick veneer, or brick built around a wooden frame. That's cheaper than solid brick, and gives better insulation. But in Ontario there's a bias against brick veneer. Toronto builders, for example, favor the solid brick bungalow, as in Britain, with all the disadvantages of this type of construction.

The bungalow market is bullish from Toronto west to the Pacific, but with regional differences.

In Ontario, besides a swing to the conventional bungalow, there's a noticeable trend towards the ranch-house type. This is a notoriously uneconomic kind of house for this climate because of the high cost of heating a structure which may sprawl with great freedom over a quarter acre.

In the prairies they're real bungalow people, as shown by Calgary's construction of 7,997 bungalows and three two-storey houses in four years.

ON THE Pacific Coast one encounters the sharpest break of all with the conventional type of house. There they have a strong preference for the California style ultra-modern home. People in other parts of Canada generally won't build them, but British Columbians are so sold on them that CMHC had to bring out a special booklet entitled "West Coast House Design" to meet BC demand.

For a while after the war it looked as though Canada was to become a nation of little house people. In 1946-47 bungalows of less than 800 square feet of floor space accounted for as much as 27 per cent of all the housing construction in the country.

Last year such bungalows represented only two per cent of construction.

That doesn't mean that only two per cent of the homes built in 1951 were bungalows. The proportion was much higher than that. But Canadians had stopped building peanut-sized bungalows, at least with CMHC-approved loans.

"There's a place for the small bungalow, to meet the needs of elderly or childless couples," Mansur says, "but bungalows are not for young and growing families."

So in 1947 Mansur set out to discourage people from building tiny homes. His instrument was fiscal policy. He altered CMHC requirement on building loans so the down payment on a one and one-half storey home was less than that required for a bungalow. The total price of the larger home was greater, of course, but that merely meant it took the buyer longer to pay off the mortgage. And that was a secondary consideration when compared with the low down payment. Prospective builders turned in droves from bungalows to one and one-half storey homes.

MANSUR bases this rather arbitrary interference with individual freedom on two grounds. One is the argument that the health of growing families demands more space than the less than 800 square feet in the bungalows against which he discriminated. The other is that there is a nation-wide shortage of some building essentials like furnaces and bathtubs. Better use could be made of limited supplies, Mansur argued, if they were installed in one and one-half storey or two storey homes, instead of in single storey bungalows.

In other ways too CMHC is leaving its imprint on the architecture of the nation's homes. The corporation has 110 stock house-plans for every type of dwelling from a Quebec duplex to a California-style house. In the last two years it has sold nearly 13,000 sets of plans. Some of them are used over and over again by speculative builders. It's estimated that 18 per cent of the houses built last year were CMHC models.

Most of them are readily adaptable to different climatic conditions and terrain, whether it's the mortar-destroying horizontal rain of Halifax or the heavy snow load of Northern Ontario; the solid rock underfooting of Revelstoke or the alluvial flood lands of Winnipeg.

For in housing as in everything else, Canada is not one country but five, with differing conditions, differing preferences and idiosyncrasies.

Yes, idiosyncracies. How else to explain why Hamiltonians insist on white picket fences, Quebec City housewives must have milk-delivery doors in their kitchens, Newfoundlanders demand storm doors, and people in Vancouver have to have a basement door leading out into the yard?

D. V. MANSUR

Your Guide TO FOOD THAT SATISFIES

• The average Canadian family today enjoys a greater variety of delicious, nourishing foods than ever graced the banquet table of kings in the past.

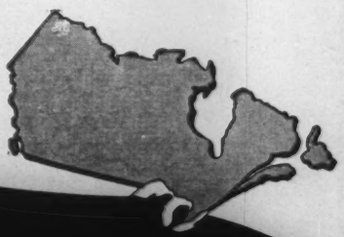
Magazine advertising has been largely responsible in bringing this about. Food manufacturers and processors use advertising in magazines to introduce new, easy to buy, easy to use foods to millions of people across Canada quickly, thus bringing about mass demand and production and prices within the reach of everyone.

The magazine has always blazed the trail for the introduction of new things. In its editorial and advertising columns it has raised standards of living by informing and educating people on new refinements, new services and new products.

Manifestly, the important element in the magazine's ability to do this is its atmosphere of quality. Experience has convinced Canadians that food products advertised in magazines are good.

Similarly, your grocer invariably handles foods advertised in magazines. He knows that food products advertised in magazines have the quickest turnover and provide the steadiest profits.

Read about food products in magazines; look for them on your grocer's shelves.



THE MAGAZINE ADVERTISING BUREAU OF CANADA

21 DUNDAS SQUARE, TORONTO 1, CANADA

GREEN GIANT
GREAT BIG TENDER SWEET PEAS